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The Bombay Gazette.

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PRICE, 3 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
† *	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	9th June.
R.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
† *	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
R.I.	SHANNON	4198	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
† *	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
R.I.	MASSILIA	6918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
† *	SIAM	3080	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
R.I.	CARTHAGE	6963	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
† *	ASSAM	3080	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
R.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1300	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† *These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

14th June. 12th July.
28th June. 26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	..B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	...Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	..A. Mitts	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	..G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	..Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	....Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	....Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	..F. Cossovich	4,233	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	..3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, May 4, 1893.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on the 11th June, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Nasreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR WILL SAIL as under :—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	..... Asthausen..	1,432	7th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, Zanzibar, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.

The Steamer is loading in Prince's Dock, G. Shed.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
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Bombay, 31st May, 1893.

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TOBACCO
is English-made.

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TOBACCO
is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is rich gold flake.

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is for Pipes.

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Smokes Cool !

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is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY
TOBACCO
is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY
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is procurable throughout India.

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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE,
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
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RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

CHAMPAGNES OF REPUTE.

STOCKED BY TREACHER & CO.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GIESLER'S "Extra Superior Dry," same as shipped to Great Britain	Bottles	70 8	79 4
Do. do.	½ ,,	40 12	45 12
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand	bottles	62 12	70 8
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	36 4	40 12
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	80 0	90 0
Do. do.	½ ,,	42 8	47 12
POMMERY & GRENO, Extra Sec	bottles	81 8	91 8
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	43 0	47 12
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	60 0	67 8
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	35 0	39 0
Do. "Reservee Cuvee"	bottles	68 0	76 0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	38 8	43 0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	80 0	90 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	33 0	37 4
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	19 12	22 0

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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HOT WEATHER LUXURIES
FOR THE HAIR.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
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GLYCERINE AND LIME JUICE, Re. 1.
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WHITE HAIR OIL, As. 12 and Re. 1-4.
SANATIVE HAIR WASH, Rs. 2.
POMADES of all kinds, Re. 1.

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FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.
ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1.
CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.
EAU DE BOTOT, Re. 1-4.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
TOOTH POWDERS, ALL KINDS, 10 As. and Re. 1.
DENTIST'S TOOTH POWDER, Rs. 1-8.
LADY CORISANDE TOOTH POWDER, Re. 1.

FOR THE SKIN.

OTTO OF ROSE COLD CREAM, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER, Re. 1.
NEW FLUID, Re. 1.
PELLICULINE, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED !

STRAW HATS,
BEST
FINISH.
ROUGH CHIP
STRAW HATS,
NAVY BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
WHITE BANDS.
STRAW HATS,
BLACK BANDS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
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J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Just Received Per P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular."

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Albumenized Paper.
Albums, Photographic.
Do. Scrap.
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Bamboo Tripods.
Books on Photography.
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Bottles, glass stoppered.
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" Porcelain.
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Enlarging Apparatus.
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Mounts, all sizes.
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Photo Sets, complete.
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Voigtlander's Lenses.
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Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
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BLUTHNER,

"The LEADING PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD,"
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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES:
(GRAND AND UPRIGHT)
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES
"maintain the FIRST POSITION in the WORLD," is the verdict of DR. OSCAR PAUL, whose "HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats ; this estimate of the accomplished Music Critic and Historian being amply sustained by every form of appropriate evidence. They have received similar TESTIMONIALS from the MOST EMINENT PIANISTS and other MUSICIANS of the present day ; have invariably obtained the HIGHEST HONOURS and AWARDS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of the WORLD whenever entered for competition ; have been SUPPLIED to almost all the ROYAL COURTS of EUROPE ; and have an ANNUAL SALE, which is LARGER and FAR MORE COSMOPOLITAN THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS :—MESSRS. BEVAN & Co., CALCUTTA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

MISS WATSON,

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COURTS,

IS now SHOWING a PRETTY SELECTION of
New Cotton Striped Crepons and Delaines for Costumes.

Dresses, stylishly made from either for	Rs.	32	8
Trimmed Lace and Ribbons from	,,	37	8
Empire Belt of Indian Silk to match	,,	3	8 extra.

A PRETTY ASSORTMENT OF EMPIRE BUCKLES, DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

All Wool Crepon Costumes	Rs.	35	0
Trimmed Silk Shoulder Frills and Belts or Moresque Lace and Ribbons from Rs. 40 to	,,	55	0

Pretty Evening Shades. Ladies' own materials made up.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
MONDAY, JUNE 5,
THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
DIRECTOR.....MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
"THE NAUGHTY FORTY."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, Per S. S. "CLAN ALPINE" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1893. Agents.

THE OFFICERS, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, will not hold themselves responsible for any DEBTS contracted by or for their Messman SEBASTIAN PEREIRA.

W. S. CLARKE, Major,
Mess President, 1st Worcester Regiment.

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, hereby notify that I have DISMISSED my MEHTA, named VENILAL TAPIDAS, from my services, from the 1st of current month, and therefore no one should pay him any amount due to me, or have any dealing with him with respect to my business. He who does so, will do it at his own risk.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
Manufacturer of Indian Condiments,
No. 9, Forbes Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1893.

The following are now available :—

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES.

The Finest Safes, and the Finest Vault Door ever made in the British Isles, were constructed by Chubb's of the Armour Plate.

22 by 17 by 16 with one Drawer.
24 by 18 by 18 " "
26 by 20 by 20 " "
28 by 22 by 21 " "
31 by 24 by 22 with two Drawers.
38 by 26 by 23 " " and 2 Separate Locks.
42 by 36 by 24 " " " "
54 by 28 by 25 " " " "

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.....	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS .....£10,695,969.
REVENUE .....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.
Agents.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected,
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... ...£2,500,000.
Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policyholders £1,372,227
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS.
Total Annual Income £1,500,000
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—WALLACE & CO.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 57 Years.
FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.
AGENTS :—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF FULL PRESS BHAVNAGAR GOOD COTTON AT THE GODOWN OF MESSRS. DRENNAN & Co., No. 38, KARI BAVRI STREET, AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., by order of Mr. Jugmohundas Jaikissondas and on account and risk of the first purchaser Thucker Meghjee Anandjee—
100 bales of full press Bhavnagar good cotton. marked B.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, June 5, 1893. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the "Hancock Bridge," very valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture by "Wimbridge," "John Roberts," and others, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by C. Marcks (especially built for the Indian climate) beautiful Satsuma, Kaga, Majolica, and Doulton cabinet ornaments, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first rate oil paints, rich Persian carpets, &c., the property of E. EYRES, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, June 5, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE, SWEEPINGS, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the B. I. S. N. Company's godowns at Carnac Bunder—
A quantity of rice, sweepings, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th inst. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c :—
2 cases white nain sooks.
5 cases white drill.
3 cases colored muslins.
5 cases grey half hose.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
2 bales coloured blankets.
1 case Turkey red saries.
31 boxes bar soap.
2 cases saffrons.
On account and at the risk of Essajee Esmailjee—
FD 51-100—50 bales old newspapers, ex s s Arroyo.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, June 5, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
7 cases St. Paull Beer in quarts.
10 " " pints.
On account of the concerned—
A B—101 kegs red lead.
A M—3782 M—305 cases plain window glasses.
The property of an officer—
4 tents.
1 case saddlery.
On account and at the risk of Mr. R. N. Kerrawalla—
S G M—31-9933—1 case 8 pieces velvet.
By Order of Jootha Canjee and on account and at the risk of Tejban Soonderdas—
16 bales 1,600 pieces grey T cloth, No. 501, peacock stamp.
15 " 1,500 " " " 5,500, " "
On account of the concerned—
500 yards grey Oxford.
100 " black cocilon cloth.
On account and at the risk of Mr. J. Kollawalla.
1 case 50 warps silk twist.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 second-hand double seated brougham,
1 light serviceable victoria.
A lot of peacocks, Moscow ducks, Chinese geese, and English Italian and Persian fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boree Bunder, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the structure known as the "Eve's Bowers" built of teak and deal wood, with canvas roof, with all its furniture, mirrors, 10ft. by 8ft. in mahogany frames, 15 large Kolhapur reflecting lamps, self-registering turnstile, garden plants, fountain, &c.
The whole will first be put up in one lot as it stands, and if not sold, then it will be sold in separate lots, and the Buyers are now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN-CARRIAGE FACTORY, COLABA.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Factory at Colaba TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m.—
A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of tools of various descriptions, pawlins and gunny bags, &c., in lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 17th June, 1893, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Girjashanker Vujeshunker, the mortgagee, under the indenture of mortgage, dated 30th November 1891, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dossa Kirpal, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved therein, the following immovable property :—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Elphinstone land estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 466 6-9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by vacant land in the possession of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by Coorla street, on or towards the east by the Argyle Road, and on or towards the west by land in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises were registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and were situated in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, together with all the chawl, messuage, tenement and building consisting of seven apartments or compartments which have been built on the said piece or parcel of land or on some part thereof, and which are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward B No. 4743 and street No. 11824. The abovementioned property is built on a piece of 1-2nd held under a lease for the term of 50 years, commencing from the 1st of March 1878, at a monthly rent of Rs. 38-14-2 for the first 20 years and thereafter at a monthly rent of Rs. 58-3-4.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, June 5, 1893.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus :
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWELVE PER CENT (equivalent to Rs. 60 per Share), declared at the Twenty-Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1893, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.
By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 31st May, 1893.

OFFERS are invited up to 1 P. M. (Gunfire), on the 15th August, 1893, for the PURCHASE on lease of the LAND and BUILDINGS, known as the Cathedral High School Premises, on the Esplanade, Bombay.
Particulars and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned on and after 10th May, 1893.
S. REBSCH, A. M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
P. W. Offices, Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 334 OF 1890.

JUGGERNATH KHUNNAH, of Calcutta Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of SALHIGRAM KHUNNAH and Company, by his duly constituted Attorney ARTHUR MARSDEN, in No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, carrying on business in Bombay by its Agent and constituted Attorney HENRY GRAYSON FIDLER...Plaintiffs.
vs.
MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, trading in the name of HARSAMAL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1892, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction, on the premises, in four several lots, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th days of June, 1893, at the hour of Four O'clock, in the Afternoon, namely, Lot No. 1 on the 15th, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 on the 16th, and Lot No. 4 on the 17th day of June, 1893.

PARTICULARS :—
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Juggernath Khunnah, and the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Limited, as his Assignees and of the abovenamed Defendant Madhowram Buldevdas, or any of themin the following properties :—

LOT No. 1,
All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages or bungalow, stables, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam and belonging to the said premises, situate, lying and being formerly in the sub-district of Mazagon, and now in the sub-district of Bombay, on the North side of the Victoria Road, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 13,338 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 728, New No. 3,335, old Survey No. 2497, and New Survey No. 3849, of Pension and Tax and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Victoria Garden, on or towards the South by the Public Road called Victoria Road, on or towards the East by the property of Hajee Usman Dawood, and on or towards the West by the property of E. D. Sassoon, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the proprietors of the Family Hotel, and are now in the occupation of Manockjee Cursetjee Cama.

LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, hereditaments, and premises on which a house, now demolished, formerly stood, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the South side of the 1st Moozavar Packady's Street, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 335, and New No. 11622, Old Survey No. 423, New Survey No. 3271, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 11, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavar Packady Street on or towards the South and East by a passage, and on or towards the West by a vacant ground, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now unoccupied.

LOT No. 3.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 1st Muzavar Packady Street, and containing by admeasurement 1589 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322, 323, 324, 333 and 337, and New No. 11616, Old Survey Nos. 432 and 440, New Survey No. 3274, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by 1st Muzavar Packady Road, on or towards the South being land reclaimed from the sea and now belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the East by the property of P. and O. Company and on or towards the West by the property of Dorabjee Muncherjee and also in the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing on a portion of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land and erected and built thereon by the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in a certain memorandum of an agreement bearing date the 20th day of December, 1881, which said bungalow is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and are now in the occupation of W. Bury and Herbert J. Head.

LOT No. 4
All that piece or parcel of Pension tax ground called Wellset, otherwise called Nagpada, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of the New Bungalpoora Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and occupied by several tenants paying yearly ground rent to the landlord for the same, and containing by admeasurement 11,353 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 382, and new No. 2250, old survey Nos. 2205 to 2207, 2212 to 2218, new survey Nos. 3093, 3095, 3096 to 3098, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property called Emam Wada, on or towards the south by New Bungalpoora Street, on or towards the East by the Khoja Burying Ground, and on or towards the West by the property of Lukha Ebrahjee, which said ground formerly was and now is in the occupation of the said several tenants of Sultan Nawaj Jung.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attorneys for the said Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of March, 1893.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 561 OF 1891.

CHATOORBHOOJ MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
vs.
DAYAL NARRON and NATHOO DEWJEE, both of Bombay Hindoo Merchants, residing at Duria Than Lane, on Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, and CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee of the Estate and Effects of NANDU DEWJEE, TOKERSEY PURSHOTAM GOPAL, COOVERJEE JADOWJEE LADUCK, and LALJEE CUTCHRA, Insolvents, trading under the name of TRICUMDAS LALJEE .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Tenth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two, the following leasehold property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, by order of Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honorable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at the Hour of Three O'Clock, in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS :—
All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Dayal Narron Nathoo Dewjee, deceased, and Charles Agnew Turner, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Nandu Dewjee, Tokersey Purshotam Gopal, Cooverjee Jadowjee Laduck, and Laljee Cutchra, trading under the name of Tricumdas Laljee or any of them. Firstly, in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or godown, standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6220 and six hundred and seventy square yards and two-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. —, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Nandu Dowjee, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Laljee Champsey, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for sometime past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants ; and secondly in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay, on the eastern side of the Clive Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (453 3-9) four hundred and fifty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. — and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and leased to Trikumjee Walji, on or towards the South by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and leased to Nandu Dewjee, on or towards the East by a road now in course of construction, and on or towards the West by Clive Road, and which said land and premises are now and have for some time past been in occupation of Nandu Dewjee or his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of the said Messrs. BENNETT and Co., or at the Office of Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th Day of April, 1893.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

SWIFT AND FARROW
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrrted Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.
LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Colombo.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half-year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other Securities and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase to .....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON REUTER, Foreign Correspondent, REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)
London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, and TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
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MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMB

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m. and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Albion (s), from Bangkok ; Braunfels (s), Hamburg ; Clan Alpine (s), Glasgow ; and Asam (s), Aden. Yesterday :—Taif (s), from Mauritius ; and Verax (s), Middlesbrough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd :—Baroda (s), for Madras and Calcutta ; Skidby (s), Amsterdam ; Bombay (s), Antwerp ; Mombassa Calcutta, &c. ; and Karagola (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Malacca (s), for China, &c. ; Aldgate (s), Hamburg ; Megna (s), Rangoon, &c. ; and Pemba (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati, Brownfels, Clan Alpine, and Ship Valiant entered, and the s.s. Skidby, Mahanadi, and Brahmani left the dock on Saturday ; and the s.s. Baroda on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Sidra entered the dock on Saturday; and the s. s. Bombay left it on Friday,and the schooner Poula on Saturday.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Ragoo Ramjee, a mill-hand, aged forty-five years, residing at Parel Road, had his left eye knocked out by a machine shuttle accidentally striking him while at work in the Western India Mill, on Friday last.

BURGLARY.—Mahomed Adamji reports to the police that his shop, in Abdool Rahiman Street, was broken into from the back door,and silver ornaments, consisting of one pair of silver anklets, two silver finger rings and eight silver bangles, of the collective value of Rs. 62, stolen therefrom.

ORDNANCE MESS DANCE.—A very pleasant quadrille party was given by the members of the Ordnance Mess, in their rooms, in Elphinstone Circle, on Friday night, which was well attended. Despite the excessive heat, the dance was kept up till three o'clock, on Saturday morning.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Rama Tookaram, a labourer, employed on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Karagola, had his left leg fractured on Friday, by a bag of roots accidentally falling upon it, from the sling. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, and detained there for treatment.

A MISSING WIFE.—Gopal Sadoo, residing at Kapad Gully, reports to the police, that his wife, aged twenty-two years, left home, on Friday last, taking with her gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 45 and Rs. 180 in cash, and has not since returned home.

COLLAPSE OF THE FLOOR OF A GODOWN.—A wooden floor over the entrance to a godown, situated at Jail Road, and owned by one Abdool Raiman Beg Mahomed, and rented by Otto Martin and Co., collapsed,on Friday night. All the labourers had left the godown at 6 p.m., and consequently no one was injured. The Municipal authorities were informed of the occurrence.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The race for the Roughton Cup, on Saturday afternoon resulted as follows :—Mr. Roe (4 secs.) 1 ; Mr. Coates (25 secs.) 2 ; and Mr. Penton (11 secs.) 3. Time, 1 min. 24 secs. The first of the weekly Lottery Races for June resulted as follows :—Messrs. Traylen (15 secs.) 1; Claridge (30 secs.) 2; Roe (20 secs.) 3 ; Taylor (25 secs.) 4 ; Bond (28 secs.) 5 ; Martin (10 secs.) 6; Perk (10 secs) 7; and Houghton (scratch) 8. The competitor who aggregates the least number of points during the month will be awarded the prize.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club,this evening,at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Victoria	J Diehl.
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Gavotte	La Petite Marquise	J. Desmarquay.
Valse	Ma Mie Rosette	Ivan Caryll.
Selection	Reminiscences of Sullivan	W Winterbottom.
Barn Dance	(American) Pop Corn	H. Elliot Lath.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club by the string band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry to-day, at 8 p.m. (at and after dinner).

March	Britannia	L. C. Desarmes.
Overture	Rip Van Winkle	E. Brooks.
Bolero	Spanish Serenade	A Lamottee
Gavotte	The Butterfly	W. W. Bright.
Selection	Chilperic	Herve.
Valse	Donan Wellen	Ivanovici.
Fantasia	Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Quadrille	Erin	C. Dubois.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Parsee lad, named Furdoonji Dorabjee Motiwalla, aged twenty years, residing at 14th Cammatteepoora Lane, while engaged in reading a book, with a naked kerosine-oil lamp, in his room, on Friday night, his clothes caught fire by the kerosine lamp accidentally falling over them, and he was severely burnt all over the body. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he never rallied, and died at 4 p.m., on Saturday. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on the body of the deceased yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, when the jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the burns which he had received by the kerosine oil lamp falling over and setting his clothes on fire.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner,held an inquiry,on Saturday last, at theGokuldas Tejpal Hospital,touching the death of Shivlal Gomerlal, aged twenty-four years, residing at Chimna Butcher Street. The deceased was a labourer, employed on board the s. s. Idar, now lying in the stream. On Thursday last, at about 8 p.m., while the deceased was sweeping the deck over the bunker, his feet slipped, and he accidentally fell into the hold, a depth of about fourteen feet, fracturing his skull and both the arms at the wrist. He was immediately conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died from the effects of the wounds, on Saturday morning. The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by the fracture of the skull, result of being the accidental fall into the hold.

THEFT AT THE VICTORIA DOCK.—At the Esplanade Police Court,on Saturday, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Yasoodin Bhowdin before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate with three different counts of theft of property, valued at Rs. 38 from No. 8 shed of the Victoria Dock. On Friday evening before the shed was closed, the accused entered into and got himself concealed behind a cask in the shed. When the shed was closed in the evening the accused broke open three boxes, belonging to three different men, and stole therefrom sundry articles of wearing apparel and carpenter's tools. The accused then tried to get out of the shed, but he could not do so as the doors were locked from outside. On Saturday morning when the shed was opened, a clerk discovered that three boxes had been forced open during the previous night, and he sent for the police, who searched the shed, and found the accused, who had concealed himself under a cask. He was at once arrested by the police when he made a confession as to how he had got into the shed. The accused pleaded guilty, and was convicted and sentenced to an accumulated term of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the New Nagpada, touching the death of a woman, named Luximi, aged twenty years, the wife of one Rama Bapoo, a labourer, residing at Agripada, Byculla. About a fortnight ago the deceased's father came to Bombay from his native country to take the deceased back with him, but he returned without her as her husband and her mother-in-law would not let her go. Consequently the deceased became very sullen, and gave up going to her usual work. The deceased was afterwards advised by her friends and relatives to go on with her work properly and her mother-in-law promised to send her to her native country after the monsoon. On Friday last, the deceased did not cook her husband's food, and did not go to her work but went into her cousin's room and slept there. The mother-in-law thereupon went to her cousin's room, and scolded the deceased for not doing any work. At about 4 p.m., on the same day, the deceased was found missing, and at 4-30 p.m. on the following day her body was seen by a Municipal labourer floating on the surface of the water in the Mustan tank. The body was afterwards taken out of the tank, but life was then extinct, and the body was much decomposed. The jury returned a verdict "that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in the Mustan tank."

THE HOME CHARGES.—The *Indian Spectator* writes :—That the *Times* and other leading organs of public opinion should join in condemning the undue burden of military charges on India, is a fact on which this country may well congratulate herself. It means an awakening of the British conscience ; and when that process has been reached we may count upon justice from Great Britain. She is slow to move, but when once fairly roused she will allow no considerations of self to deter her from doing her duty. Wherever he has been led astray from this ideal she has proclaimed her weakness to the world, and lost a thousand times more in the prestige than she may have gained by a paltry saving in revenue. The history of the British Empire is but a repetition of the history of other Empires that have gone before ; and wise will be the statesmen that save her the bitter experience of those that have fallen through love of self and power. In the matter of what are known as Home charges India has had a grievous burden to bear. She has borne it till well-nigh bent in the back. Viceroy after Viceroy has protested against the burden, and foreseen the consequences of the selfishness of the home authorities. We are glad to see these protests are having effect, accelerated, no doubt, by the financial crisis through which India is passing. That Lord Northbrook should have the support of the present Ministry in his efforts to see the wrong righted, was a foregone conclusion. But that the City Press should rise superior to their traditions in regard to such a subject comes as an agreeable surprise.

ROBBING A MENDICANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Briscoe placed Dyal Damodhur *alias* Mohunji, residing at Khetwady, and Muggan Kishna, a goldsmith, residing at Mombadevi, the former being charged with committing theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 65, belonging to Kondia Ittoo, a mendicant, residing at Khetwady, and the latter with dishonestly receiving and voluntarily assisting in concealing and disposing of the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. The complainant and the first accused used to sleep together in a room, at Khetwady. On the night of Monday last, while the complainant was asleep in his room, the first accused removed the anklet from his person, and after having fastened the door on the outside absconded. On the following morning, the complainant finding his property missing, made a report to the police, who after making careful inquiries arrested the first accused, at Grant Road, on Friday evening, and subsequently traced the stolen article to the second accused to whom it was given by the first accused to get it melted. The first accused denied the charge, and said that he did not steal the anklet from the person of the complainant, and that he did not give it to the second accused to get it melted. He also stated that he did not take the police to the house of the second accused. The second accused, in his defence, said that the first accused gave him the anklet, on Tuesday morning, and that he asked him to get it melted and sell it for him. Accordingly he melted the article, and gave it to another man to make ornaments. When the police came to his house, he admitted having received the article, and pointed out the man to whom he had given it for the purpose of making ornaments. The Magistrate convicted the first accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, while his Worship discharged the second accused as there was no sufficient evidence to prove the charge against him.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence in India, from 4th July to 15th October 1893, is granted to 2nd-Lieutenant C. D. R. Watts, 34th Field Battery R. A.

PAPER cases are to be again introduced for blank Martini-Henry cartridges, and their manufacture will be placed entirely in the hands of the Ordnance Department.

Barrack accommodation for convalescents at Landour and Kasauli has been redistributed to commands as under:—Landour—Nerbudda District 40 men, Meerut District 176. Kasauli—Meerut District 43; Allahabad District 23; Bundelkhand District 186 ; Sirhind District 61 ; and Oudh District 92.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. H. EYRE, the Quarter-master General of the Madras Army, who has not been well for some time, proceeds on three months privilege leave to England, about the 6th instant. Colonel Hutchins, the Deputy Quarter-master General, it is said, will be in charge of the Department.

IN consideration of the difficulty likely to be experienced in the recruitment of the officers for the Commissariat Transport Department, in consequence of the existing practice of not appointing to the Department officers senior in army rank to those already in it, the Commissary-General in-Chief has been invested with discretionary power to relax that practice.

THE batteries and regiments coming to India next trooping season will be located as under. From England :—1st Battery Royal Horse Artillery to Mhow, 29th Field Battery B. A. to Bangalore, 40th Field Battery R. A. to Ahmednagar, 45th Field Battery R. A. to Secunderabad. From Gibraltar, the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry to Subathu. From Egypt, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment to Wellington.

THE following arrangement is sanctioned with regard to the inspection of the four batteries of Hyderabad Contingent Artillery. The battery at Bolarum is to be inspected annually by the Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Royal Artillery, Madras Circle, while the Colonel on the Staff Commanding the Royal Artillery, at Poona is to inspect the batteries at Aurangabad and Ellichpore once in two years, and the battery at Hingoli in the alternate year. This system will come into force from next season.

THE WarOffice having called for the earlier ; transmission of accounts from India, in connection with the payment of Chelsea pensioners, it is considered likely that the accounts of Chelsea District pensions, which have for many years been rendered quarterly, will have to be rendered monthly in future. This would ensure prompter settlement, and keep the War Office at home in closer touch with expenditure in India on their account. An order to this effect may be expected to be issued shortly.

THE WEATHER.

A SMART shower of rain fell at Delhi on Thursday evening, reducing the temperature considerably.

The weather on Thursday forenoon at Bareilly, had quite a monsoon appearance. Rain fell somewhat heavily for a couple of hours early this morning.

The weather has at Cawnpore continued cloudy during the last few days.

The weather at Simla on Wednesday was rainy and cloudy. There has been heavy rain at Umballa, Kulu, and other places, while at Lahore strong winds and small dusterms have kept down the temperature which is considerably below the normal. Cool shady weather with light rain in Kulu on the 26th and 27th, mean temperature, 70°, not exactly harvest weather. Heavy rain fell on the night of the 24th instant at Srinagar. The river was in flood on the 27th instant and the water is still rising. The temperature has gone down to 72°. A thunderstorm passed over the Lahore district on Wednesday afternoon, and heavy rain fell in parts. The showers which have fallen over the province generally have been light but on Monday Murree was able to record 1·68 inches and Rawalpindi 1·30 inches. The cyclone continues its advance from the Bay in a northeasterly direction.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to May 29, 1893 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1893-94	18,700,000
Remitted from April 1, 1893, to May 27, 1893.	2,232,700
Balance to be remitted from May 28, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	15,467,300

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending May 27th, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	37,101	32,043	5,053	...	...	9,275
Parcels, &c.	64,127	85,513	...	21,386	..	1,35,052
Goods						
Other earnings	8,574	14,602	...	6,028	...	9,268
Weekly total.	1,09,802	1,32,158	..	22,356	...	..
Aggregate ..	24,62,394	26,15,989	...	...	..	1,53,595

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·722
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·1
General Directions of wind*	SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	189

*From midnight to midnight.

A SCHEME for establishing a floating hotel in Colombo harbour has again been mooted. It is proposed to build a hulk of considerable size, flat-bottomed, and capable of supporting a fairly large establishment. The promoters claim that it will be popular amongst planters, offering advantages over other seaside hotels in Colombo ; and that the people on ships will use the hotel, while it is further claimed that the average Colombo resident would enjoy the novelty of the thing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Chinese Foreign Ministers, it is reported, have been pressing the question of the opening of Hunan so vigorously in Peking that the Celestial statement are so alarmed that they have agreed, if the demand for the opening of Hunan is not pressed further, that railways may be laid from Shanghai in any direction within the thirty-mile radius. At what might be called an 'indignation meeting' of New Imuris Mines shareholders, in Shanghai, it was resolved to telegraph to the directors in London demanding audited accounts and explanations of conflicting representations.

At a meeting of ratepayers held in the City Hall on the 12th ult., it was resolved to form the 'Hongkong Association,' one of whose objects is to endeavour to obtain increased powers for the community in the management of local affairs. A number of other resolutions were passed, and a Provisional Committee was appointed to draw up rules.

A FRONTIER correspondent writes, giving further particulars of Umra Khan's last success :—Urgent information reaches us from Bajaur that on the night of 20th May Umra Khan of Jandol overran Killai Barghola where Malik Fam Jan was located with his retinues, and set fire to the thorns, &c., placed as a protection around the *killa* by Fam Jan, against invasion, thus compelling Fam Jan to come out of the *killa* with his companions, when severe fighting took place, in which Umra Khan lost 40 and Fam Jan 120 men. At last Fam Jan was defeated and fell into the hands of Umra Khan with his son, and was removed to Jandol the seat of Umra Khan, and the killa of Barghola was thus captured by Umra Khan.

ONE month's supplies have been collected at Khelat for the garrison, viz., 2 guns No. 5 (British) M. B., R. A., 300 men Middlesex Regiment, and one squadron 6th Bombay Cavalry. It is still expected that the guns will be relieved by two guns of No. 2 (Derajat) M. B. from Loralai, and the Middlesex by a wing of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers from Quetta. But no orders about this have yet been received.

In our issue of the 2nd April last writes the *Pioneer*, there was a moveing account of the capture of Himmut Singh, a noted dacoit leader, with his gang of seven or eight followers, by Mr. Naylor, the Police officer at Sangor. The band were fully armed but they were taken so thoroughly by surprise, thanks to Mr. Naylor's strategem of stealing in upon them under the disguise of a Banjara caravan, that they made no resistance, except one man who, with his sword and pistols, wounded two policemen severely before he was secured. The dacoits themselves saw that their position was too hopeless for legal defence, and confessed : two of them, moreover, turned Quen's evidence at the trial. Nevertheless, the whole gang have just been acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore ! Without a further knowledge of the proceedings it would be unjust, and impossible to comment upon this most incomprehensible finding, but it is at least satisfactory to know that these men are not to be let loose upon society with that stimulus to pursue their calling which an acquittal under these circumstances must afford. The Bhopal authorities have several cases against them, and to the custody of that State they will be made over in due course.

MAJOR-GENERALS NAIRN and Wolseley have completed their work as a Board of Promotion at Simla and will rejoin their commands forthwith.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TEMPLE, Commandant of the Rangoon Port Defence Volunteer, has been appointed Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of the Rangoon Volunteer Artillery.

THE latest news from Kabul, dated May 24th, reports further movements of Afghan troops into the Hazarajat but contains no trustworthy intelligence regarding the alleged signal defeat of the tribesmen.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* writing on the 18th May says : The Government are making an informal canvass of their supporters, with a view to gathering their opinions on the question of the retention Irish Members. There is no doubt that considerable difference of opinion exists. There are men who are strong for complete retention,andthey are verynumerous ; there is a middle party, which favours, not perhaps the "in-and-out" clause, but the plan of reducing the Irishmen to eighty, and there is a third party—a very small one—favourable to complete exclusion. From a parliamentary point of view there is no doubt that the Government would be well advised to do away with the clause, and leave the Irish representation precisely as it stands. But, on the other hand, there is a fear that this would prove to be the most unpopular of the several courses open to the Cabinet, and that the argument that they are giving Irishmen control of their own affairs while they retain undiminished power to interfere with ours, would do them great damage in the country. The answer to this, of course, is clear namely, that we get rid of Irish affairs as much for our own convenience as for that of Ireland, and that through the medium of the Imperial Parliament and the rest of the machinery of the Bill we retain a supervising power over the Irishmen's business. I suspect, however, that the Government have slightly weakened on the determination at which I believe they had practically arrived some days ago to decide for the *omnes omnia* plan. What is likely to happen is that *omnes* will be dropped and *omnia* retained. That or complete attention in full numbers is tolerably certain to be the solution.

WITH reference to an appeal recently made by Colonel W. Hughes-Hallett, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Madras Army, against the decision of the Government of India in the matter of staff salary admissible to him for the period from 1st January to 31st March, 1892, the Government of India has stated that it is unable to reopen the question, as the orders passed in the matter were in accordance with the Rules. The Government of India also observes that an officer is not at liberty to decline employment, and Colonel Hughess Hallett had, therefore, no option in the matter of the extension of his tenure of service in the Judge Advocate General's Department.

AFTER a prolonged search says the *Englishman*, the Port Commissioners' survey and despatch vessel Resolute, Captain H. A. Jones, has been succesful in recovering the Eastern Channel light-vessel Luna. No important particulars are as yet to hand, but it is stated that the Luna drifted a distance of thirty-three miles in a north-north-easterly direction. The vessel is reported to be leaking, and she has had some hard bumps going over the sands. Having regard to the terrific sea that must at the time have been running over the course of the vessel's drift, the escape of those on board the Luna was a narrow and remarkable one, and the report of the Commander should be most interesting. The Luna, with the light-vessel Couret from the Long Sands, which is also damaged will at once be towed up to Calcutta for immediate repairs, and in the meantime the Intermediate Light-ship has the Eastern Channel station, the Lower Gasper doubles her blue lights, and the Long Sands cannot be replaced until the Eastern Channel Light-ship is repaired. The Port Commissioners have a new vessel building for emergency purposes, but she cannot be completed for at least two months. It may be added that none but a light-ship could have gone over the course covered by the Luna without total loss. Light-ships are built with a special view to strength, and no cost is spared in their production. Great credit is due to Captain Jones of the Resolute for bringing the Luna in safety from her most perilous position.

THE following telegram from the British Agent and Consul General in Bagdad, dated 2nd June 1893, is published for general information :—"Ten days' quarantine at Camaran imposed on departures after 25th May last from Bussorah, Muhamrah and Fao bound for Mensurio or Sanctori."

A STORMY meeting of the Simla Municipality was held on Wednesday, hosts of objections being raised against the revised octroi schedule, the Punjab trades being espocially strongly represented. After one and a half hour's lively discussion the meeting adjourned for a week.

THE Government of India has refused the petition of horse importers to recompense them for losses incurred last year through the fall in exchange, and has also refused to raise the price of Cape horses from Rs. 550 to Rs. 650.

JUDGMENT was pronounced by the Sessions Judge in the Sialkot murder case on the 31st May. Soondur Singh, one of the Jats, was sentenced to death. Kala Singh and Kunhaya, Mahtams, to transportation for life. The two other Jats, as also the two other Mahtams, were acquitted.

A SIMLA paper, following the example of some Calcutta papers, strongly attacks Mr. G. W. Forrest and Mr. H. H. Risley for their connection with the Press in general and the *Indian Daily News* in particular.

CAPTAIN J. SHERSTON, Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association, writes :—It is proposed to publish annually a Polo Calendar. In it will be embodied (1) Rules of the game and measurement as sanctioned by the Indian Polo Association. (2) A list of polo clubs, regiments, &c., members of I. P. A. (3) A list of all polo ponies registered by I. P. A. during the year. (4) A yearly record of all Tournaments held under the Indian Polo Association. The first number will be published during July 1893. It will contain (1) The revised Rules of the game and measurement. (2) A list of clubs, regiments, &c., members of Indian Polo Association. (3) An official list of existing polo ponies (at present about 600) registered before 1st April 1893. As ponies frequently change hands, each existing polo pony has been allotted a number, and the number so allotted, the name and description of the pony only will be published. The idea appears to be a good one.

WITH enteric fever so prevalent in India it seems strange that regimental messes should neglect to take the simplest precautions against the danger which is known to be connected with an impure milk-supply, says the *Pioneer*, and yet cases are reported to us in which messes have relied upon their caterer for their milk and butter, when there was the regimental dairy at hand upon which to draw for their supplies. The *khansama* has probably never heard of the typhoid germ, and he makes his purchases in the bazaar, or from the native dairy man without any inquiry as to the purity of the milk delivered to him. In one regiment at least valuable lives have been sacrificed owing to this practice. The authorities at Army Headquarters have done their best to encourage the establishment of regimental dairy-farms in the interests of the soldier, believing, no doubt, that the officer could look after himself. In this they were apparently mistaken, and they now do well to issue a circular memorandum calling attention to the fatalities which have recently occurred.

THERE is, the *Pioneer* is glad to learn, a strong probability that the Khanga route to Chilas will be opened out. The 23rd Pioneers will, at any rate, proceed steadily with their road making up the Valley.

SIR JAMES BROWNE'S recommendation to the Indian Government that the Khan of Khelat should be deposed has been received at the India Office with a certain amount of hesitation. In times past the Khan has rendered staunch assistance to the Indian Government notably during the Afghan War when he came forward with a most welcome supply of camels. At the same time there can be no doubt that his mis-government and oppression have decidedly gone beyond bounds of late. In fact blood has flowed like water throughout his dominions. Sir James Browne, who has succeeded to the position on the frontier occupied by the late Sir E. Sandeman, has more than once addressed a stern admonition to his highness. It is probable Lord Lansdowne will recommend yet another reprimand before recourse is made to enforced abdication.

RUMOUR has it that Umra Khan of Bajaur is about to come down into Swat and attack Thana. One or two rich Hindu traders have already cleared out of Thana and come across the border into British territory for safety, bringing their goods and chattels with them.

THE 6th Kashmir Infantry will march to Gilgit about July 15th to relieve the 2nd and 3rd Kashmir Infantry. The former of these is the regiment which recently displayed such gallantry at Chilas.

A SUCCESSOR will be sent immediately to Lieutenant Davison, who died a few days ago on his way to Gilgit, but a choice has not yet been made.

THERE is no falling off, says the Lahore paper, of men desiring transfers, &c., under the re-constitution scheme to class regiments.

JEWELLERY to the value of some Rs. 11,000 has been stolen from the Toshekhana in the Nizam's Palace. Most of the property has been recovered by the police, and four men are in custody on suspicion.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, the professional champion walker, is at present on a visit to Hongkong. Hancock is on his way to Australia.

ALTHOUGH Colonel Yate arrived at Kushk on the 18th, exact to time, the promised Russian Commissioner had not arrived up to May 21st, when the last news left. This recalls, says the Lahore paper, the supercilious treatment accorded by the Russians on a previous occasion to Sir Peter Lumsden, for it is much easier for a Russian than for an Indian representative to reach Kushk.

THE East Indian Railway earnings forthe week ended 20th May were Rs. 11,15,790. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 12,19,398. Decrease, Rs. 1,03,608. Miles open week ended 20thMay 1893, 1,610½. Corresponding week last year, 1,610½. Per mile open for the week ended 20th May, 1893, Rs. 693. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 757. Decrease, Rs. 64. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 20th May, 1893, Rs. 2,08,74,623. From 1st January, 1892, to 20th May, 1892, Rs. 2,13,83,426. Decrease, Rs. 5,08,803.

THE Tarkeshwar Railway earnings for the week ended 20th May were Rs. 5,024. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 4,794. Increase, Rs. 230. Miles open week ended 20th May, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for week ended 20th May, 1893, Rs. 226. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 215. Increase, Rs. 11. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 20th May, 1893, Rs. 1,29,712. From 1st January, 1892, to 20th May, 1892, Rs. 1,32,060. Decrease, Rs. 2,348.

MAJOR DUNDASS met with a mishap. His horse fell with him, and hurt his leg badly, but he is able to get about in a rickshaw.

THE demarcation of the Chin-Manipur Boundaryt, which was to have been taken up during the past season, has had to be postponed owing to the recent heavy work in the Chin Hills. It is hoped, says a Rangoon correspondent, however, that the matter will be settled next year. Mr. Carey, Political Officer, Chin Hills, will represent Burma on the commission.

LETTERS intrusted to the Campania, which left New York on Saturday, the 6th instant, reached London on Saturday morning in time for replies to be sent by the mail which was embarked at Queenstown on Sunday on the Etruria for delivery in America to-morrow morning. It will thus be seen that merchants in New York can now post letters to London and receive replies within fourteen days, a feat worthy of record and one hitherto unknown.

THE Home Secretary has declined to grant the application for the release, on the ground of ill-health, of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland from Holloway Prison.

THE German Emperor has again expressed strong disapproval of the fashionable or dandified modifications some officers have made in their uniforms. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says that the General commanding the Third Army Corps has issued the following order on the subject :—"His Majesty the Emperor has noticed with disapproval that officers sometimes wear garments which deviate from the regulations. I hereby forbid every extravagance in the matter of dress—for example, fashionable caps, too high collars, too short overcoats without folds in the back, too short coats, ironed trousers, all pointed shoes."

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

AN UNSATISFACTORY RECORD.

IN his introduction to the annual accounts of the seaborne trade and navigation of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1892-93, says the *Englishman*, which has just been issued, the Collector of Customs has given a most exhaustive review of the trade of Calcutta during that period. In the past year the total trade, both foreign and country, declined in value by 3 1/3 crores or by over 4 per cent. The total trade was valued at 76¾ crores, but of this 10¼ crores represent coasting transactions, into which it is not our intention to enter at present. Our trade with foreign countries was valued at 66½ crores and was a decline of 1½ per cent. or by 1 crore on the value for the year 1891-92. Exports show an increase of two crores, but imports fell by three crores, and it is the third year in succession in which imports have declined in value. The decrease under imports is said to be due, not so much to a fall in any particular line, but to a general decrease in the quantity and value of our trade with foreign countries : the more important decreases in value were :—Cotton manufactures fell by 80 lakhs, metals 37 lakhs, railway materials 3½ lakhs, cotton twist 24 lakhs and sugar 21 lakhs, besides smaller decreases in numerous other articles. Under exports most of our principal staples show an advance in total value on the figures for the previous years, and it may be pointed out that while imports generally have decline in total value, exports of Indian produce have advanced. The only decreases under exports were : seeds, by 93, and grain by 63 lakhs, and opium by 3 lakhs. Attention may here be invited to the decreases in seeds and grain for all the more important descriptions under these two headings have risen in the average value per cwt. in the past year. Imports of treasure have fallen again in the past year from 3 1/3 to 2¼ crores ; imports of gold and silver both fell off, but the proportionate decrease was greater in the former than in the latter. While imports of treasure have fallen, there was a marked expansion in exports of the precious metals from 27¼ to 57 lakhs ; exports of gold were chiefly to the United Kingdom, while silver was sent in larger quant ties to Ceylon.

The decrease in our total trade with the United Kingdom was equivalent to nearly 4 per cent. Imports fell in value by two crores, and but for the advance in value of treasure exported, exports would have shown a nominal advance only. The most important decrease was under cotton manufactures, and for this the disastrous strike in the Lancashire mills must to a large extent be held responsible. But heavy decreases occurred under many other items. In the export trade, shipments of grain and seed declined ; tea also fell off by nearly three million pounds, but owing to enhanced rates, the total value shows an advance of 45½ lakhs. Exports of jute rose from 4,608,170 to 5,332, 896 cwt. and gunnies advanced in value from 32 to 52 lakhs. The continued decline in hides is said to be due to direct shipments to the Continent having superseded those via London. Exports of raw wool doubled in the past year, and taking into account the almost limitless supplies from Tibet, it is remarked there is no reason why this trade should not increase largely. In the past five years the price per maund is said to have risen from Rs. 17 to Rs. 25 per maund. The decrease in our trade with China is the result of the large falling off in imports of copper which fell from 83,027 to 33,870 cwt. Opium shipments also fell off, and the cause is attributed to smaller sales here and the greater competition of Persian and Native opium in China. Raw cottoon showed larger shipments in the past year and exports of twist rose from 2½ to over 10-1/3 million pounds. Notwithstanding the decrease in imports of kerosine oil from the United States, the total trade with that country expanded. Exports of raw jute rose from 1,304,531 to 1,836,075 cwt. to recover the small shipments of the previous year. Though the value of indigo advanced from 49 to 66¾ lakhs in value the quantity shipped fell from 20,251 to 10,417 cwt. The average price per cwt Rs. 421 against Rs. 268 in the previous year. There were also great expansions in exports of raw skins and cutch. Regarding the latter, the Collector remarks it would be a pity if adulteration in Burma interfered with the marked advance in this trade. Exports of linseed have continued to decline and the trade is in a moribund state. Imports of sugar and salt from Germany have fallen greatly in the past year, and it is thought that the English Syndicate may have effected the decline in the second named article. It is also remarked that steamers from Hamburgh have experienced difficulties in obtaining full cargoes for Calcutta. Though there were great decreases under shipments of wheat, rice, linseed, and indigo to Germany, their fall was compensated for by the larger exports of jute, cotton, and jute manufactures. Jute exported rose in quantity from 919,831 to 1,360,892 cwt., and cotton from 62,053 to 123,250 cwt. In sympathy with the smaller trade in copper, imports of tin from the Straits Settlements fell from 23,053 to 20,686, but the value showed an increase ; copper declined from 2,019 to only 90 cwt. Spices showed a decrease also ; pepper having been imported in smaller quantities. The quantity of opium shipped fell from 22,074 to 18,490 cwt., but the value remained much the same owing to higher prices. Jute manufactures have increased largely in the past two years, and in 1892-93 were valued at 32¾ lakhs. The prosperity of the Straits is said to have fallen, one indication of which is the decline in Chinese immigration.

With France, trade has been generally depressed, and were it not for the expansion in jute shipments from 218,578 to 825,912 cwt., the decrease would have been much greater than the 8 per cent quoted. The effect of the Meline tariff on the external trade of France is said to have been unfavourable, but linseed, the staple which has most contracted in its exports in the past year, is free under this tariff. From Australia, imports have fallen off greatly by 57 per cent. ; exports, on the other hand, have advanced by 14 per cent. in value. The great fall in copper received has partly contributed to this decrease in imports ; the fall was from 20,413 to 5,940 cwt. There was also a marked dr p in receipts of treasure from Australia, from 20 to under 4½ lakhs ; this was due to less silver received, for gold imported rose slightly in value. The quantity of gunnies shipped rose in value from 55 1-3 to 75-2/3 lakhs, but in the previous year exports were contracted. Shipments of tea fell from over five to under four millions pounds, though it must be remembered exports in the previous year were large, and it is to befeared that Ceylon is making a vigorous attempt to appropriate at least a share of this trade. Castor oil shipments also feil from 1,031,644 to 678,182 gallons, due partly to an attempt to introduce a mineral and, therefore, a cheaper oil. There were 236 camels shipped in the past year, and the Collector states that a bill is understood to be in preparation to prevent future entry into South Australia as their Afghan owners appear to compete successfully with the owners of horses and bullocks there. After declining in 1891-92 trade with Austria has advanced in value during 1892-93. Imports of woollen shawls and piece-goods rose to nearly four lakhs in value. Shipments of raw hides showed a geat advance from 19,678 to 33,181 cwts., and there was an advance in exports of raw jute. There was a slight advance in raw cotton despatches to Austria, but the trade in no way approaches that of former years ; more favourable freights to Hamburg than to Austria is given as a probable reason for the decline in this trade. From Italy import of coral have continued to decline, and there was a collapse in imports of silk piece-goods from over two lakhs in value to a nominal sum. False beads and pearls also declined. Italy is the only country to which exports of indigo increased in the past year. The quantity rose from 1,201 to 1,433 cwt. The exports of raw jute, were, with the exception of 1890-91, largest shipped ; the quantity was 288, 254 cwt valued at nearly 24 lakhs. In 1891-92 only 25,959 lbs. of raw silk shipped ; in the past year 133,482lbs. valued at 11¼ lakhs were exported. Though exports of raw cotton rose the quantity, 34,105 cwt. is much behind previous years.

The cyclone which devastated Mauritius in 1892 would appear to had a detrimental effect upon the trade of Calcutta with that country. The total trade fell to over 73 lakhs or by 11 per cent. Sugar is the most important staple of that island, but imports therefrom fell from 129,046 to 30,940 cwt., or the lowest since 1884-85, when the trade first gave promise of rising to the figures it has since attained. Imports of cocoanut oil have also continued to fall off. All kinds of grain exported to Mauritius fell off in the past year ; rice is the most important. A portion of this trade was diverted from Calcutta to the other ports of Bengal in 1891-92, but in the past year this has not been the case ; the decline has occurred at all ports. All other exports showed a decline. Treasure alone was imported into and exported from, Calcutta to a greater amount than in previous years. The receipts are said to be due to payments being made in silver in the absence of produce, and the exports to the requirements of the Banks in the island during the crisis. There was a large increase in imports of metals from Belgium; iron was valeed at 20½ and steel at 4½ lakhs. Matches were valued at three lakhs.

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S. W. EDGERLEY,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista: Mahableshwar, 2nd June 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

A FURTHER sum of £275,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making close upon two millions within the octave; and the increasing case in the London Money Market was again indicated by a reduction of ½ per cent. in the market rate of discount on short London Bills, and of ½ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2½ and 2 5-8 per cent., respectively. Consols were quoted at 99 *ex-div.*; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108¾, as before. A further advance of 1-16d. in Bar Silver brought the price to 37 1-16d. per oz., and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 higher, at £64; while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 82⅛ cents per oz. with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 620,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 83 to 83·05 cents per oz. The Indian Council allotted 25 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers between the three Presidencies—Bombay getting 17½ lakhs—at 1s. 2⅜ to 11-16d., the higher rate showing an advance of 1-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price and on that obtained for the extra Transfers placed meantime. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 5-16d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was quoted at 8s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 98½; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs. 25·24½.

To-day, Silver in London has further advanced 1-16d. per oz. to 37⅞; but, in New York, the metal is ¼ cent cheaper, at 82⅜ cents per oz., with Exchange unaltered. No further change is reported in London Stock Exchange quotations; the only additional financial items being a further sum of £100,000 in Gold paid into the Bank of England, and another decline of two centimes in Paris Exchange on London, at fcs. 25·22½.

The Wheat Market was dull, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 1d. per cental cheaper, at 5s. 11d., Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 3,450,000 quarters, or 120,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. The Linseed Market was steady.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals dull; the day's Sales having reached 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. to 1-16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 11-64d. for June-July deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for October-November. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was very firm, with prices hardening.

An advance of ⅛d. per lb. has taken place on the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool to-day, at 4 5-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals are 1-16d. per lb. higher in all positions; while in Surats, Broach, of all grades is 1-16d. per lb. dearer. The market closed steady this afternoon; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady, the Sales having been large for Saturday, at 12,000 bales. The day's Imports are 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market has remained firm.

For the week ending yesterday the total sales in Liverpool were 53,000 bales (including 1,000 Surats) while the amount forwarded to consumers was 46,000 bales. The Imports were 16,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 50,000 bales. The total Stock was within 1,000 bales of that on the previous Friday, and as it stood yesterday, it was 62,000 bales less than at the same time last year, but 373,000 bales more than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 50,000 bales, but of Surats there were 6,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below show a decrease in the total Supply of 370,000 bales as compared with those for last year, but an increase of 709,000 bales as against those for the year before; and for East Indian Cotton, a decrease of 143,000 bales and 164,000 bales, respectively, in the same comparison. Ready Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16d. dearer than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals were 7-64d. higher, the spot price having been the same as on the corresponding day last year, but 9-16d. per lb. lower than in 1891.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cents yesterday, to 7¾ cents per lb., and September Futures were 11 points higher, at 7·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales, making the falling off this season stand at 2,064,000 bales compared with last year, and 1,926,000 bales as against the year before.

A further advance of 1-8 cent per oz. has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York today, at 7⅞ cents per lb.; and Futures, for September, are 20 points higher, at 7·91 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 3,000 bales again, going against 3,000 bales last year, and 2,000 bales the year before. The quantity of Cotton in sight is 6,350,000 bales, compared with 6,330,000 bales visible a week ago.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	35,000	33,000	35,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	20,000	33,000	36,000
,, ,, Continent	11,000	15,000	13,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,814,000	6,903,000	6,770,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,101,000	3,090,000	3,146,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,847,000	2,357,000	2,360,000
,, Stock in the Ports	470,000	648,000	378,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	3,510,000	3,879,620	2,801,100
,, ,, Surats	410,000	553,220	573,660
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,573,000	1,634,860	1,199,790
,, London	7,000	9,000	18,000
American Afloat	70,000	60,000	70,000
East Indians ,,	9,000	25,000	30,000
Total	1,659,000	1,728,860	1,317,700
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 3-16d.	4 3-16d.	4 3-4d.
,, Good Dholleras	3 5-8d.	3 7-16d.	3 3-4d.
Difference	9-16d.	3-4d.	1d.

Here, yesterday's improved demand for Cotton has not been maintained, and though the tone of the market has been firm at a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, only a small business has been done in either direction. Exporters have bought 600 bales, consisting of 200 each of Bhownuggers at Rs. 191; Wadwan, at Rs. 192; and Westerns, at Rs. 178; while the Mills have taken 800 bales, made up of 200 each of Mowa, at Rs. 200; Bhagulkote, at Rs. 169-73; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 185; and 100 each of Untni, at Rs. 164-7; and Dharwar, at Rs. 196 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent for export, both markets being steady in tone and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,272	bales.
Wheat	47,658	cwts.
Linseed	26,484	,,
Rapeseed	23,737	,,
Poppyseed	4,025	,,
Groundnuts	567	,,
Castorseed	2,918	,,
Rice	2,095	,,

FREIGHTS continue dull. Business has been done to-day, for July shipment, at 16s. 6d.; and ready rates may be called 17s. 6d. per ton, nominal.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 2 5-8d. and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, respectively, and remained thereat all day, without any enquiry for remittance in any positions. For three months' sight credits, the rate has been 1s. 2 13-16d. for June-July delivery; 1s. 2 25-32d. for August; and 1s. 2⅞d. later; but very little business has been passing, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5/8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 2 13-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·55⅜	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER receded 1-8 to 3-16 per cent. from Friday evening's quotations for Fours; but the feeling became firm at the decline, and some recovery took place, rates closing at 104 1-8 both for Money and Account.

SHARES have attracted some attention to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 10 each in Indian Manufacturing and Luckmidas Cotton Mill Scrip; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Framji Petit; of Rs. 7½ in Swadeshi; of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit; and of Rs. 25 in Sholapore; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Sun at our revised quotations. Volkart's Press shares are Rs. 5 higher. Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,090 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

BLACK—May 9, on board P and O s s Peshawur, Lt-Genl S Black, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps.
BRANSON—March 4, at Rosario, Argentine Republic, Herbert William Archer, second son of the Hon Mr Spring Branson, Advocate-General, Madras, aged 31.
CARMICHAEL—May 13, at New Maldon, Colonel James D Carmichael, C B, (Retired), aged 72.
DOUGLAS—May 14, at Southsea, Mary, Beevor, widow of G Douglas, of Timpendean, N B. Capt, 92rd Highlanders, aged 71.
DUNLO-CROKER—May 10, at Chicago, Capt Edward W Dunlo-Croker, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.
FRANKS—May 14, at Ancaster, Lincolnshire, Norman Robert Sinclair, eldest son of Captain Norman Franks, late 9th "The Buffs," aged 7 years and 6 months.
GLANCY—May 13, at Clifton, Percy Sutton, 13, son of Lieut-Col Glancy, late R E.
HALL—May 17, at Norwich, Cheshire, Charles Hall, late Captain Royal Dragoons, aged 56.
HARRISON—May 10, in London, Samuel James Harrison, late Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa.
MONTGOMERY—May 13, at Royal Hotel, Belfast, Robert James Montgomery, J P and D L, of Benvarden, county Antrim, late Captain 5th Dragoon Guards.
MORRAH—May 14, at Winchester, Col James Arthur Morrah, late 60th Rifles, aged 61.
PICKARD—May 10, at Scarborough, Adelaide, widow of the late Major Percy Pickard, late 16th Regt, aged 83.
ROBERTSON—May 11, at Lewes, Sussex, of rheumatic fever, Captain Andrew Robertson, late 14th Light Dragoons, and of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, D L and J P for the county of Aberdeen, aged 75.
STEPHEN—May 15, at Roseliaugh, Ross-shire, Frances Harriet, wife of Col F Stephen, C B and J P.
WHELER—May 15, at Ealing, Lady Wheler, wife of Col Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart.
WOOD-MASON—May 6, on board P and O steamship Ganges, off the coast of Portugal, James Wood-Mason, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Physiology at the Medical College, Bengal, aged 47.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—May 29, at Kodaikanal, the wife of W Hughes, Supg Engr, D P W, of a son.
KUNNING—May 25, at Quetta, the wife of J C Kunning, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRERETON—May 28, at Spring Glen, Coonoor, Mary Louisa, the devoted wife of Colonel Willoughby Thomas Brereton, M S C, Commandant, Nair Brigade.
BERKELEY—May 19, in Camp, Rajahaye, Robert Stephen Fitzhardinge Berkeley, only son of the late Stephen Berkeley, Dehra Doon, accidentally shot, aged 19 years.
DICKINSON—May 24, at Chitmaglur, Kadur District, Mysore, Gerald Dickinson, of "Oombegode Estate," Hassan District, aged 28.
FLYTER—May 20, at Manharpur, B-N Railway, of malarious fever, James Arthur, eldest son of Mr J A Flyter, Opium Department, aged 22 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1893.

THE Indian Honours' List is meagre to a degree, and with the exception of one or two native distinctions, the whole of them follow the usual precedent in being reserved for Government officials. Non-officials, who at once deserve and desire decorations, must do as officials do—distribute them to one another—or even assume them without that formality as the author of the Twenty-One Days of India did when he announced that he would henceforth be known as Sir Ali Baba, K.C.S.I. Everyone at once recognised that the distinction was the reward of merit, instead of being the mere gift of favour or friendship. But until people learn to help themselves in these matters they must be content to take honours lists as they find them. And they have their good side, exclusive as they are. No one will be surprised to find that the name of Lord Roberts, the late Commander-in-Chief in India, heads the list of honours issued on the 3rd inst. Indeed it will come as a surprise to the general public to learn that the distinguished and fortunate soldier was not Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India years ago. The Companionships of the illustrious Order have been bestowed on eminent representatives of the Civil Service in the three Presidencies and on military men. First of the Companions comes the Honourable Herbert Birdwood, Senior Member of the Bombay Council, a somewhat inadequate recognition of long and valuable service to the State and the public in the Judicial Department, in the High Court, and in Council. Next comes the name of Mr. C. J. Lyall, Home Secretary to the Government of India, a man who has the makings of a Lieutenant-Governor in him. The Hon'ble H. F. Clogstoun, member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, also receives the C.S.I. Major-General Alexander Walker, R.A., Director-General of Ordnance, Colonel Hurlock Pritchard of the Staff Corps, Military Accountant General, and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary for Finance; and Colonel Melliss, who has done excellent service in organising the Imperial Defence Force, and bringing it in a very short period up to a high state of efficiency, have the same honour. Four Knight Commanderships of the Indian Empire have been created; Lieutenant-General Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., Lieutenant-General S. Williams, the Sirdar Asad Khan, Chief of Saraman Brahmin, Khelat, and Mr. John Lambert, Commissioner of Police in Calcutta have received the coveted prefix to their names. Ten C.I.Es have been made. Colonel Thuillier, who has done excellent work in surveying Bengal, Captain Campbell of the Indian Marine who is now acting Director of Indian Marine in Bombay, Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Hallem, who has taken much pains in organising Veterinary Colleges throughout India, Mr. B. S. Carey, who has not spared himself in endeavouring to bring the Chins under civilising influences; the Dewan Bahadur Srinavasa R. Ayangar, the Inspector-General of Registration in Madras, who drew up an excellent Monogram on the Progress of Southern India during the last forty years, are amongst the new Companions. The decoration of the Crown of India has been conferred by the Queen-Empress on the Maharani of Mysore as a personal distinction. Native titles and distinctions are in fair abundance, and some three or four fall to the lot of dwellers in this Presidency.

The Honours List in the *London Gazette* is, it must be confessed, on a far larger and more comprehensive scale. Non-officials, so far from being wholly overlooked, get the lion's share, while military men, both on the retired and active lists, receive so many evidences of her Majesty's gratitude for services rendered, that they must feel that they have not spent and been spent in the career of arms wholly in vain. A cynic might be inclined to hint that the Ministry were determined not to neglect the present unwonted opportunity of satisfying the officers of the Army that the Tories have no monopoly of rewards for the services. However this may be, unquestionably decorations have been showered on deserving soldiers with a remarkable prodigality. But as we have said the non-official element tops the list. First come five distinguished Commoners who are raised to the Peerage—Sir Hussey Vivian, the great Swansea Metallurgist, of whom it is said that he is great not by faith but by works; Sir T. H. Farrer; Mr. C. G. S. Foljambe; Mr. J. E. White; and Lord Drumlanrig. These new peers will be a welcome reinforcement to the small body of nobles who now sit with Lord Kimberley on the wholly overmatched Ministerial benches. Nine baronets follow, not the least noticeable of whom is Mr., henceforth to be Sir William Ingram, M.P. for Boston. That seat the new baronet won back for the Liberals last year, defeating the Hon'ble G. H. Willoughby by the narrow majority of 42 votes. Mr. Atkinson, the eccentric member for Boston in the last Parliament, defeated Mr. Ingram in 1886 by fifty votes. No less noticeable than the prominent position given to military officers is the striking innovation made in awarding to journalists decorations in recognition of eminence in their calling—just as if they were members of the legal or medical profession, or had made their fortunes in beer, or factories, or mines. This is a portent which by many people will be taken to be conclusive evidence that we have entered on a period of decadence. Nevertheless, here are names on the Honours List, where similar names have never been permitted to intrude before. We have already noted that one of the proprietors and managers of the world-read *Illustrated London News* has been made a baronet. Tenniel, the most brilliant of *Punch's* staff of distinguished contributors, heads the list of nineteen Knights. Whoever dreamed of a Sir George Cruickshank?

Sir John Tenniel is the first British caricaturist who has won his spurs as a Knight. Indeed he is much more than a caricaturist; he is an artist gifted with imaginative power of a very high order, and endowed with a skill and subtlety of expression which, in the opinion of the best judges, would have placed him in the forefront of the Royal Academicians had he not preferred the role in which he found a wider popularity than any of them. Next on the list is Mr. George Lewis, the Talleyrand of solicitors, who has not only made and unmade reputations, but done something to make history during his long and arduous and highly successful career. His service to the victims of the overzeal of the *Times* in the curious business which eventuated in the Parnell Commission is not wholly foreign to this creation. Then comes still another journalist, Mr., now Sir John Robinson, editor of the *Daily News*. The first able editor who as such has received the guerdon of Knighthood. Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor and editor of the *Morning Post*, and Sir Edwin Arnold received the honours which so well become them, the first for party services, and the other in recognition of the genius and melody of the Light of Asia, rather, it may at all events be hoped, than as a reward or encouragement for penning 5,753 leaders for the *Daily Telegraph*. Mr. Whitty, editor of the Liverpool *Daily Post*, is also knighted—a civility to the Provincial Press which is worth noting. After the Knights come the Knights Grand Cross and the Knights Commanders and Companions of the Bath—a goodly company, but all to a man soldiers, and many of them distinguished soldiers to boot. Everyone who remembers Lord Mark Kerr in India will be glad that his name is in the first flight of these. Well-known Bombay names are not absent. General Beville, now commanding in Mhow, receives the C. B., so does Colonel C. J. Burnett, who has revolutionsed the soldiers' rations; Colonel Le Mesurier, and others.

THE Indian Section of the Society of Arts concluded on May 18th an unusually successful session. Sir Raymond West read a most exhaustive and elaborate paper on "Agrarian Legislation for the Deccan, and its Results," which reached the dimensions of a *Quarterly Review* article. At the outset the lecturer called attention to the fact—strange to people in England—that there are millions of human beings who are in his language unfit for complete civil independence, and unqualified ownership of property. They are, he said, unfit in this sense, that their qualities being what they are, a higher social life is to them a burden or a snare. "They can enjoy property and its fruits, but they cannot manage and economise. In the struggle of competitive life, which succeeds to custom, fixed relations of classes, and clear-cut grooves of employment, they break down and either perish, or else transmit a helpless, unpractical character to descendants who then for ages constitute the dregs of society." This, he added, "is the description of an appreciable minority of the peasantry of India: their natures are fairly well suited to the old conditions of existence; they are wholly unsuited to the new." Having referred to the Commission appointed eighteen years ago to inquire into the famous Deccan riots, he dealt with the outcome of that investigation, the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, entering into a comprehensive review of its operation and consequences. Naturally, he also had much to say about the recent Commission, the president of which was one of the audience, but unfortunately he had to leave before the discussion took place, so he was unable to give his opinion on Sir Raymond's judgment of the Act. In conclusion, the reader of the paper referred to agricultural banks, observing that it was to such institutions rather than to direct Government aid that he would look as a means of social regeneration in India. In India and in the Deccan, at least as much as in Europe, the moral factor he holds to be the most important one, even in the economical problems. He argues that no system of takavi advances by Government, no banking on the mere principle of profit-making, can be compared for stimulating efficacy with the associations in which every member is concerned to support and improve the character and capacity of all his fellows. Such associations, at their inception, need a guiding and energising influence. They need little or no external capital. The large extent of land acquisition, the ever-growing amount of loans on mortgage by ryots themselves in the Deccan, proves that there is money enough within the class, were it but properly utilised. He urges that there could be no more profitable exercise of practical philanthropy than in the organisation of mutual loan societies in the Deccan, by which the moral as well as the monetary capital of the industrious Mahrattas could be made more fruitful in wealth and comfort to its possessors. He has discussed the subject at length in the pamphlet on "People's Banks," and it deserves a paper all to itself. He commended it as a topic to those amongst the audience, who, being furnished with personal experience, know how to make the teachings of European experiments available for the benefit of India and its people. Sir J. B. Richey, who it is known takes an opposite view of the problem to that entertained by Sir Raymond West, and who was the author of the Deccan Act, had intended to be present to open the discussion, but unhappily he was unable to be present. The meeting seemed almost like Hamlet with the Prince of Denmark left out, but as it happened, Sir Raymond found it necessary to go into the subject at such great length that there was little time for copious debate. The chairman, Sir James Fergusson, who, in opening the proceedings, gracefully adverted to his former differences with Sir Raymond on this subject, called upon Dr. A. D. Pollen, of the Bombay Civil Service, to open the discussion. Sir James Lyall, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, spoke briefly, and he was followed by Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P., whose criticism was replied to effectively by the chairman Sir James Fergusson who is quite familiar with all the facts underlying this controversy.

THE patience of our London contemporary, *Truth*, is evidently exhausted on the rupee question. He publishes in the number to hand a notice to "Indian readers of *Truth*" that his columns are no longer open to any discussion of the financial difficulties which result to Anglo-Indians from the depreciated rupee, *Truth* is opposed to bimetallism in any shape, and still more to either British or Indian taxpayers compensating Indian Government servants for losses connected with the rupee. And apparently tired of dabbling in the little mud puddles, which are stirred up as the outcome of officialism and nepotism in this country, *Truth* announces that he will not in future open his columns to the discussion of individual grievances, unless those grievances are representative of a class. Our worthy contemporary is practically giving up the retail Indian grievance business, and intends in future to devote himself to the wholesale trade only. It is cheering to know that should occasion demand, an individual case will receive proper attention. This is, to say the least, gratifying, we believe, not only to ourselves, but the Indian Press generally, because if *Truth* fail to supply us, where shall we look for those delightful little acetic paragraphs where merit and integrity are continually the victims of unscrupulous officialism and departmental jobbery? Sometimes *Truth* puts his finger on a sore place, and does so effectively, and the good wishes and commendations of all honest men and true go with him, whether the dereliction to which he draws attention be Indian or British; but the constant dragging forth into the light of day of inconsequential and petty grievances of individuals encourages a number of folk to rush into print about their wrongs, and cause their plausible tales of times to stand them in stead of merit and ability.

MR. PAUL, member for Edinburgh, has secured a majority of eight, for the motion of which he had given notice that on going into

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS' GAZETTE.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following names appear in the Queen's Birthday Honours Gazette :—

To be raised to the Peerage :—Sir Henry Hussey Vivian ; Sir Thomas Henry Farrer ; Mr. Cecil George Saville Foljambe ; Mr. John Campbell White ; and Viscount Drumlanrig.

Nine Baronets have been appointed, including Sir Robert Hart ; Mr. Isaac Holden, M.P.; Mr. James Joicey, M.P.; Mr. Charles Cameron, M.P.; Mr. Benjamin Hingley, M.P.; and Mr. William James Ingram, M.P.

Nineteen Knights have been appointed, including Mr. John Tenniel, the Artist ; Mr. George Lewis, Solicitor ; the Editor of the *Daily News* ; the Editor of the *Liverpool Post*; and Mr. Dias, late Judge in Ceylon.

To be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath :—Lieutenant-General Hills-Johnes ; Generals Sir William McMurdo and Lord Mark Kerr.

To be Knights Commanders of the Bath :—General Richard Thomas Farren ; Lieutenant-General William Drysdale ; General Julius Augustus Robert Raines ; Lieutenant-General William Gordon Cameron ; General the Hon'ble Percy R. B. Fielding; General Alfred William Lucas; Lieutenant-General John Blick Spurgin ; General Thomas Wright ; Lieutenant-General John Doran ; General Robert White ; Lieutenant-General Mark Walker; General Charles John Foster ; and Major-General William Stirling.

To be Companions of the Bath :—Major-Generals Henry Broome Fielden, Augustus Henry King, Archibald H. Utterson, Crombie Cowie, and George Francis Beville ; Colonels James May, William Liston Dalrymple, Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, Charles John Burnett, A. Gore Handcock ; Lieutenant-Colonel Dawsonne Melancthon Strong; Colonel Alexander Angus Airlie Kinloch;Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Hassells Nicolson ; Colonels Osmond Barnes, Le Mesurier, Gerald de Courcy Morton, Theophilus Higginson, George Swinley, William Salmond, Henry Hallam Parr, Mark Sever Bell, James Henry Gordon, Robert Macgregor Stewart, Reginald William Dalgety, James Tiernay Skinner, Charles James Bromhead, Frederick George Slade, John Palmer Brabazon, Reginald Garnett, and Harrison R. Lewin Morgan.

The following have been appointed Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George :—Sir George William Des Vœux. And to be Companions St. Michael and St. George :—Major-General Alex. B. Tulloch, Surgeon Ayres, of Hongkong, and Mr. Waring, of Ceylon.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons, last night, the motion of Mr. Paul to hold the Indian Civil Service Examinations simultaneously in England and India was carried by eighty-four against seventy-six votes. The Government opposed the motion.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary for India, in his speech opposing Mr. Paul's motion, said that the gift of governing had not been vouchsafed to that particular class of the Indian population who would probably best succeed in the Civil Service Competitive Examinations and that the best possible education for the governors of India was imparted under English influences at English schools and colleges, and he therefore deprecated any hasty decision in the matter.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

The House of Lords have passed the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

The awards question at the Chicago Exhibition has been arranged by the management agreeing to appoint assessors to assist the judge.

CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

In the match between Surrey and Gloucester, the latter were beaten by seven wickets.

Yorkshire beat Middlesex by three wickets and Notts beat Somerset by 225 runs, whilst Australia has beaten Oxford by nineteen runs.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S DINNER.

The Maharajahs of Bhownugger and Kapurthala and the Thakore of Gondal last night attended Lord Kimberley's dinner, given in honour of the Queen's Birthday.

COUNT KALNOKY ON THE SITUATION.

VIENNA, JUNE 3.

Count Kalnoky, in his address to the Hungarian Delegation, dwelt upon the growing friendly relations with Russia, which he regarded as an augury of the cessation of the European military tension.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 3.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The "Sensation Stakes."

Aga Coochick Shah's Barnum	1
Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Ormonde	2
Colonel Sheringham's Hermit	3

SECOND RACE.—The "Hunt Cup."

Mr. Macpherson's Carlton	1
H. H. Aga Khan's Showiman	2
Captain Harrison's Mutineer	3

THIRD RACE.—The "Steward's Handicap."

Mr. Stewart's Puddumjee	1
H. H. Aga Khan's Bismarck	2
Captain Harrison's Volunteer	3

FOURTH RACE.—The "Cambridgeshire."

Ali bin Amir's Kohinoor	1
Mr. Stewart's Redgold	2
Mr. Macpherson's Claymore	3

FIFTH RACE.—The "Miraj Plate."

Mr. Essa bin Khaliffa's Sir Frank	1
Cooverjee Ardaseer's Rangoon	2
Mr. Cursetjee's Haughty Boy	3

SIXTH RACE.—The "Grand Stand Stakes."

Captain Chapman's Tip-Top	1
Mr. H. E. A. W.'s Columbus	2
Mr. Stewart's Despair	3

The stewards of the Southern Mahratta Races have ruled that Ormonde in the Belgaum Derby is disqualified for having crossed St. Kildare, and is therefore placed last in the list.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 4.

Lieutenant Moberly, who behaved with so much gallantry in the fight at Chilas last March has been recommended for the Distinguished Service order.

THE FIGHTING BETWEEN THE HAZARAJATS AND THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

Conflicting statements have been received from Afghanistan regarding the fighting in Hazarajat. Kabul newswriters continue to report a signal victory for the Afghan Troops ; while from Kandahar intelligence comes that a skirmish had merely occurred.

THE ALLEGED INDIAN ARMY SCANDAL.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Orders will be issued immediately, in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State for India for a Commission of Inquiry in India into the allegations made at home against the Government of India and Lord Roberts regarding the alleged systematic and authorised evasion of the resolution of the House of Commons on the C. D. Acts in Indian Cantonments. As we previously stated, H. E. the Viceroy pressed his demand for a Commission, and it is considered the best course the Secretary of State could have adopted as the result of the Commission can only be to clear the Government and Lord Roberts of ridiculous charges brought against them, though no doubt it will also establish the fact that the mischievous resolution of the House of Commons was evaded in some cantonments.

A Commission of Inquiry has just been appointed in connection with the C. D. Acts, and alleged evasion of the House of Commons resolution. The Commission will consist of Mr. Ibbetson, President, Dr. Cleghorn, and a retired native Judge of Oudh. The members commence work immediately.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

The proposal to amend the Bombay Municipal Act is now under consideration of the Government of India.

THE KHAGAN ROAD.

Another report has just been received here concerning the progress made on Khagan Road, which is satisfactory.

FRONTIER NEWS.

The troops retained in Kurram Valley are:—One squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, two guns of No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery, and 6th Punjab Infantry. They have now settled down on standing camp, at Maulana, which is due to the south of the Kurram Fort, and about 6,000 feet high.

A report received from Manipur, dated 31st May, states that the major portion of lines of the 43rd Gurkhas Rifles is partly submerged or damaged by recent flood.

Bridges and walls have been carried away, and if the rain still continued much danger and probable loss of life was anticipated.

No further news has been received from Afghanistan concerning Hazarajat affairs.

Colonel Durand has been ordered to come to Simla as soon as possible.

Dr. Robertson's departure on leave is, therefore, postponed as he will hold charge at Gilgit during Colonel Durand's absence.

Reports received at Simla confirm the frontier intelligence that Umra Khan threatens to attack Swat.

No news has yet been received regarding the arrival of the Russian Commissioner to meet Col. Yate at Kushk.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE.

No news has yet been received here with regard to the report of Lord Herschell's Committee.

DISTINGUISHED NATIVE OFFICERS.

The Government of India have approved of several native officers of the Bengal Army for their distinguished services, receiving very considerable grants of land and money.

THE INDIAN ARMY BILL.

The revised Indian Army Bill is still under consideration of the Military Department.

GLANDERS.

Four cases of glanders have occurred at Dera Ismail Khan. The deceased animals have been destroyed.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF BHOPAL.

Mahomed Imtiaz Ali, Prime Minister of Bhopal State, has arrived in Simla on affairs connected with the State, accompanied by Mahomed Ehtisham Ali, his son, and Mahomed Wilayat Ali.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO THE CREW OF THE S. S. ERIDAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 4.

Yesterday afternoon the crew of the steamer Eridan were presented by Captain Petley on their own vessel with medals subscribed to by the shipmasters of Calcutta for the part they took in rescuing the crew of the ship Glengarry.

THE ROBBERY OF RIFLES AT CALCUTTA.

The peon who was convicted of stealing rifles from the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles head-quarters has been sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

A RAILWAY FOR KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JUNE 4.

At a meeting, held to-day, it was resolved to memorialize Government to fulfil their promise to giving Karwar a railway line anent the Kirby scheme for laying the Mangalore and Mysore lines. A telegram has been sent to Government.

THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JUNE 3.

A meeting was held to-day in the Sucha Prasaraka Hall to hear Mr. Bhate, pleader of Belgaum, who delivered an enthusiastic lecture on the elective principle of the Legislative Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

The s. s. Peninsular arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 4.

H. M. S. Tyne from Hongkong arrived yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 3.

The Austrian-Lloyd's s.s. Gisela from Trieste left this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8

The Manchester Market has been very firm ; prices hardening.

2½ per cent. Consols	99 ex div.
3 per cent. Rentes	98¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	37 13-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	50,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,573,000	"
" " Surats	22,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	7,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 3.

10 p.m.	82·7

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

6 a.m.	81·6
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	86·9

THE repairs to the Howe in the dry dock at Ferrol are making rapid progress, and were probably to have completed by the end of May. Over three hundred men are employed on the work, and have given full satisfaction to the English engineer under whose direction the repairs are being carried out. He is giving a gratuity of fifty per cent. on their wages.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE struggle in the House of Commons, temporarily suspended by the Whitsuntide holidays, has not lost in intensity, though the further banking disasters in Australia, and financial embarrassments nearer home, to say nothing of the apprehensions caused by the ferment in Germany, have to some extent drawn off public attention from the slow progress of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. At the end of last week some stir—one can hardly say sensation—was caused by an independent speech from Sir Edward Reed, who with a boldness that is causing him to be almost smothered with Unionist praises, ventured to rebuke his leader for the manner in which he had referred to "transactions in which some of the Nationalist members were engaged in times past." Sir E. Reed, hesitating to make the final plunge, seems very unhappy, and he does not seem so far at all events to be managing this business with his usual sagacity. For instance, on Friday night, he complained not quite ingenuously of the Conservatives for bringing out a candidate (Mr. J. M. Maclean) for Cardiff. The next day Lord Randolph Churchill, in speaking at Marylebone, promised Sir E. Reed and other disaffected Gladstonians that if they would enter the ranks against the Home Rule Bill their seats should not be interfered with. Mr. Maclean followed up this declaration by a letter to the *Times*, in which he offered on certain conditions not very difficult for Sir E. Reed to accept—if he intends to break away from his party—to retire from his candidature. This offer has, however, been declined by Sir E. Reed, who fears that some will see in Mr. Maclean's proposal not the unpatriotic, unselfish, and magnanimous act that Unionist organs describe it, but a disposition to still further compromise him with his constituents. Whether that was Mr. Maclean's intention—and I for one do not think it was—the effect will probably be either to make Sir E. Reed swallow his former protestations, or to take a decided stand one way or the other. The valiant Mr. T. H. Bolton, who, I am told, has always been regarded as a wobbler, under cover of Sir E. Reed's broadside, explained his somewhat equivocal position, but both members voted for the adoption of Clause 2. The Unionists at first were inclined to congratulate themselves on having forced Mr. Gladstone to accept Sir Henry James's amendment securing the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, but now they see that it does not go far enough, and are determined to make further efforts in the same direction. The prospects of the Government, with Mr. Mellor inclined to assert his independence and not indisposed to snub Ministers, are not hopeful, and we have a promise of lively times after the brief recess. Lord Randolph Churchill, who is now the most active politician on the Conservative side next to Mr. Chamberlain, declares that Mr. Gladstone is losing ground every hour, and predicts that the general election will be upon us within a twelve month. The noble Lord cerainly gives rational reasons for the faith that is in him, but it is never safe to prophesy unless you know. We shall be able to tell after the third reading better than now how soon the dissolution is likely to come upon us.

The talk of the past two days has been centred on the so-called reception at the Imperial Institute. There was no reception in the proper sense of the term at all, and as one of those who had the misfortune to be present, I cannot say that the accounts of the confusion and disorder published by the daily papers are much if at all exaggerated when I arrived at the Institute it must have been close upon eleven o'clock. I find a large crowd in front of the side entrance (the principal entrance was closed), which had it not been composed of well-pressed ladies and gentlemen might have been taken for a mass of enthusiastic persons struggling to obtain seats in the gallery of the opera-house on a Patti night. The greatest crush, however, was in the reception-hall. I got closely wedged in just as the Royal Procession was passing. At any rate I learned that the great people were perambulating this part of the building by the stentorian shouts of the policemen, "Make way for his Royal Highness" followed by the same voices calling out that an excellent view of the Royalties could be obtained from the galleries. This information seemed to be wanting in dignity, as it certainly was superfluous, for the galleries were as crowded as the floor on which the worthy representatives of law and order were manfully battling to keep a human lane open for the Prince and his party. You may imagine that people were not in the best of humour, and I must plead guilty to allowing my accustomed equanimity to be a little ruffled. The temporary hall in which the more seemly opening ceremony a week before took place was close at hand, and here, as soon as I could extricate myself from my uncongenial surroundings, I took refuge. The place was lighted up, and although no music or any other entertainment was going on most of the seats were filled with people patiently waiting for something. As I stood recovering my breath a gentleman with whom I have a slight acquaintance came up to me, and asked me if I could tell him when the Prince was coming there. I am afraid my reply was rather rude. "I neither know nor care," I answered. "Oh, don't you ?" he rejoined ; "but my wife does. She has been sitting here for two hours and a-half to see his Royal Highness, and she has not even so much as caught a glimpse of him yet." This pathetic complaint quite mollified me, and I could not help offering him a word or two of consolation. As to the discreditable treatment of the Prime Minister, the first I heard of it was from a lady who in the gardens told me that there had been a great deal of hissing. This was just after my arrival. "Oh, indeed," I said, "Sir Somers Vine of course." I supposed that some of the pompous provincial mayors and equally-important colonial magnates who had expected to shake-hand at least with the Prince of Wales, had visited their mortification on the devoted head of the much-abused but wonderfully energetic sub-director. "No," she answered ; "it was not Sir Somers Vine, but Mr. Gladstone." A little later I myself heard some booing and hissing, when the procession was *en route*, and I was told by a tall gentleman standing by my side that it was intended for the Premier, my neighbour volunteering the further information that the Grand Old Man looked very ill and fatigued. Soon after this I escaped as early as possible, and went home to bed. We were allowed to leave by the grand entrance, and there was some pushing on the stairs. I saw one lady fall down as in a faint, and it was as much as I could do to keep myself from being carried off my feet. The only thing that seemed enjoyable, or rather would have seemed so if the ground had not been damp, were the gardens, which though not to be compared to the much-lamented grounds of the Horticultural Society, the scene of the old South Kensington Exhibitions, are when illuminated very attractive, and will no doubt in the summer time be one of the most popular features of the Institute. The mistake made was in issuing such a prodigious number of invitations. If it was really necessary to ask all these people there should have been two, or better still, three receptions. Each entertainment should have been limited to from five to eight thousand persons ; and then everybody would have been happy. As it is all but the thirty or so individuals, including your philanthropic citizen, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., invited by Lord Herschell to meet the Prince of Wales at dinner beforehand, were more or less dissatisfied. A well-known official of Conservative opinions and a staunch friend of the Imperial Institute writes to me as follows :—

"It is unfortunate that the brilliant success of the opening of the Imperial Institute on the 10th should have been marred by humiliating incidents that marked the reception held there, on Wednesday evening last, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Nothing could have been more admirable than the arrangements made in the refreshment department, and the overcrowding at the entrance, and the insulting treatment of Mr. Gladstone and the Prince of Wales were both due to the disreputable misconduct of the visitors themselves. But still the blame of the fiasco must ultimately rest with the Executive Committee and staff of the Imperial Institute. The error to which they are all constantly tending, and not unnoticeably, is to make the Institute popular, and in their efforts in this direction they issued invitations for last Wednesday not only in overwhelming excess of the accommodation of the Institute, but far too indiscriminately as regards the social position of the guests of the evening. The cream of society were all there ; but it was not by them that Mr. Gladstone was hissed and hooted. They had the week before given Mrs. and Miss Gladstone a most respectful reception ; and Mr. Gladstone is too well-known by the classes in London not to be personally most warmly respected and admired by them in spite of their antipathy to his recent and current politics. But the masses as represented at the Imperial Institute last evening, was made up chiefly of the proletariat of London, who know Mr. Gladstone only as the politician who once more has added an extra penny to the income-tax, and it was by them he was insulted on Wednesday, and that in spite of his being the honoured guest of the Prince of Wales. No one has felt the humiliation more than his Royal Highness himself, who has always evinced the deepest interest in the success of the Imperial Institute on account of the frank pride taken in it by the Queen as a stable memorial of the public of her auspicious reign."

Lord Northbrook was favoured with a large assembly of peers, who listened with close attention to his necessarily long speech on the Home Charges. Sir Alfred Lyall and another Anglo-Indian, who stood under the gallery, must have had considerable difficulty in hearing the Duke of Argyll, who, contrary to his usual practice, sat on the cross-benches, and when he addressed the House spoke at the table from the Opposition side in a conversational manner. His Grace was perhaps saving his voice for the remarkable demonstration next day against Welsh Disestablishment. But the acoustics of that huge building are not so execrable as those of the gilded chamber. If the Macallam More, whose appearances in public are not now so frequent as both his friends and opponents would desire, was almost inaudible Lord Stanley of Alderley was entirely so : it is not surprising that the brief report of his few remarks is prefaced by the words "his lordship was understood to say, &c.," and Lord Stanley, it may be interesting to mention, referred to Sir Griffith Evans's speech on the Budget and to his complaints of the want of economy in the India Office staff. He showed how much it exceeds that of the Foreign Office, though the correspondence passing through the latter department on diplomatic, commercial, and slave trade subjects probably, said Lord Stanley exceeds that of the India Office. Lord Stanley made their lordships smile by saying that one of Sir Griffith Evans's complaints of the India Office or, as he put it, the members of the Council requiring twenty-eight housemaids, was a matter of arithmetical computation, for the Foreign Office is larger than the India office, yet it manages to do with ten housemaids ! Amidst the laughter I could not catch Lord Kimberley's reply to Lord Stanley, but I understand the noble Earl to confess his complete inability to do anything with the housemaids. In comparing the excess of expenditure at the India Office over that of its neighbour, the Foreign Office, Lord Stanley might have pointed out that the latter has several costly receptions during the season, whilst such things are rare at the former. The principal point of the debate, however, was the argument emphasised both by Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll, that with the reform of the Legislative Councils we may expect the complaints from India to become louder every year. Lord Kimberley's reference to indifference of the House of Commons was also instructive, and the same may be said about his allusions to the unequal combat that the India Office has to wage with the War Office and the Treasury. Although his lordship did not say so in so many words, the question after all really resolves itself into one of "votes, votes, votes." The Treasury and the War Office are strong, because they have the House of Commons at their back. The India Office is weak, because it has only India behind it. The House of Commons may like to dictate to the Viceregal Government on such matters as the opium trade and the C. D. Act, and some of its members talk big about the rights of the people of that country, but, as Lord Kimberley and the Duke of Argyll reminded us, the popular chamber is, so far as this question is concerned, really against India.

The Government having decided that the Whitsuntide recess shall extend to the 29th, Mr. J. E. Ellis will be prevented from bringing forward on the 26th his motion about the opium trade. However, directly the House re-assembles he and his friends will immediately ballot for another day in the hope that as the demand at this period of the session falls off they will be successful. The terms of the motion, he intends to propose, are as follows :—"This House reaffirms the opinion expressed by its vote of the 10th of April, 1891, during the last Parliament, that the system by which the Indian opium revenue is raised is morally indefensible, and urges on the Indian Government without further delay to give effect thereto, by ceasing to grant licenses for the cultivation of the poppy and sale of opium in British India, except to supply the legitimate demand for medical purposes, and by taking measures to arrest the transit of Malwa opium through British territory."

Through the courtesy of Mr. Alexander, the Secretary of the Anti-Opium League, I am able to quote the terms of two friendly amendments that will be submitted by Sir W. Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The addition suggested by the former will read thus :—

"And this House further resolves that in view of the resulting loss of revenue to the Government of India an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to appoint a Commission to enquire, both in India and in this country, and report what retrenchments and reforms can be effected in the military and civil expenditure of India, by what means Indian resources can best be developed, in order to avoid oppressive taxation in India, and the stoppage of expenditure necessary for the welfare and progress of the Indian people."

The above amendment is incorrectly given in this month's number of the *Friend of China*. Mr. Dadabhai's amendment is on the lines of the honest, well-meant, but utterly quixotic proposal that the late Sir Robert Fowler was so fond of airing. It reads :—"But at the same time this House, recognising that the people of India ought not to bear the cost of this righteous Act (the suppression of opium) is of opinion that assistance should be granted to the Government of India through the British Exchequer until a Royal Commission shall have reported how that deficit caused by the loss of the opium revenue may be met without detriment to the interests of the Indian people." Although there is not the least reason for supposing that the House of Commons will undertake this burden—the penchant of that highly virtuous body is as Lord Kimberley reminded us the other day quite opposed to such a wild notion—it is gratifying to see that our enthusiastic friends of the Anti-Opium League are beginning to recognise how serious an obstacle to the acceptance of their views is the financial dificulty. If the paper read by Mr. George Batten before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts a year ago did nothing else, it called prominent attention to this branch of the question, which previously had not been thoroughly grasped by all the defenders of the *status quo* much less by the uncompromising advocates of abolition. Mr. Munro whose *bona fides* ought not to be questioned by the class of persons who pull the wires of the opium agitation, has also done good in showing what little foundation there is for some of the assertions that make such a great impression, particularly on the weaker sex at public meetings in this country. He emphatically repeats his denial as to the much-maligned "dumb millions" of Lower Bengal. "I can hardly believe," sarcastically observes this well-known ex-official and evangelist, "that any Christian would not rejoice rather than grieve at being told that over seventy millions of his fellow-subjects are not demoralised by the use of opium, and that the opium trade has not hitherto presented any obstacle to evangelistic work among them in Lower Bengal." But, then, there are Christians and Christians. The answer made to Mr. Munro is that he is "blinded by official bias," a curious thing to say about such a man.

THE old Sawbwa of Theebaw has, says a Rangoon Correspondent with the consent of the Government, abdicated in favour of Thaw Kye, the elder of his two sons, who recently returned from England, where they were being educated. Thaw Kye is earnestly devoting himself to his duties, and it is hoped that under his rule the State, which is the most important of the northern Shan States, will give us no further trouble. The old Sawbwa himself proposes to visit England shortly, and will probably be accompanied on his tour by the Sawbwa of Kaington, the largest of the southern Shan States.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following notification was received on Saturday :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 24th June, 1893, at 5 p.m. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the Levee. Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation. Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Levee. Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress : European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat, or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat. Clergymen being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns. The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the East Door.

THE EXTENDED COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was extremely glad to see you congratulating the Sirdars of the Deccan on their recommending a member of their own class for nomination as an additional member of the Council, in your issue of the 30th ult. The election of Mr. G. D. Panse, a first-class Sirdar, statutory civilian, and a prominent member of the connecting link between the old *raj* and the British Government, by the Sirdars of the Deccan and at Durbar held at Poona for that purpose, has, it appears, afforded a fresh ground to unnecessarily assail the agitators of the council rule movement. I may say without any fear of contradiction that the memorialists defending the urban and rural interests of the Central Division are misunderstood to advocate the election of a Brahmin. The non-representation of the urban and rural interests of the Central Division very naturally led the public bodies of Poona, and other places, to take up the question strongly, and urged the desirability of granting one seat to the public bodies—the Municipalities and Local Boards—upon the serious attention of Government. I can truly say that they are erroneously supposed to insist upon the attention of Government the advisibility of considering the claims of the said division to direct representation with a view to secure election of a Brahmin under the garb of the defence of the urban and rural interests of the Central Division. The prime movers of the Council Act agitation are carrying on the movement for securing a fair and equitable distribution of seats, and the representation of interests considered to be of the utmost importance by eminent statesmen, leading ministers, and principal movers of the Indian Council Act. The abandonment of the territorial scheme, which comprehends the so-called varied interests emphatically and skilfully alluded to by Government, and the adoption of the complicated resolution calculated in the opinion of Government to recognize the commercial, educational, agricultural, and general interests, including the urban and rural interests of the Presidency, tempted the public bodies to set on foot the agitation for carrying the object of securing the recognition of the rights and privileges conferred upon the urban and rural population of India by an Act of Parliament. The realization of the expectation of seeing the development of the local self-government scheme into the priceless boon of electing members to Legislative Councils to represent the interests of the masses rather than of the classes has been a foregone conclusion since the extension of the decentralization scheme, and it is, I think, misapprehending the position of the public bodies interested in the solution of the question of election *versus* nomination to say that they are fighting for the interests of a particular class.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, June 2. V. H. KARANDIKAR.

BLINDNESS AND SMALL-POX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of March 6 I find an interesting article on the relative proportions of the sexes in Bombay, and *inter alia* a remarkable diminution in the proportion of blind persons. It is gratifying to find any reduction in the amount of human suffering, especially in such a distressing affliction as blindness. Our Bombay fellow-citizens are to be congratulated on the fact that these sufferers have been reduced to nearly two-thirds of the proportion that obtained ten years ago. To discover the causes of that reduction must be a matter of general interest. But we shall fail in the discovery of the truth if we assume any one cause to account for the whole, and then cease our quest.

In this case you assume a falling off in the number of deaths from small-pox as the "only apparent reason" for the decline of the victims of blindness. No doubt small-pox is one cause of this terrible affliction, but it is assuredly not the only cause, nor the chief one. I do not know of any reliable statistics as to the causes of blindness in India, but imagine that there (as elsewhere) heredity is one of the principal.

You assert a steady decline in the deaths from small-pox concident with the increase of vaccination. I do not find these statements borne out by fact in the only years, for which I have the Indian sanitary reports at hand, *viz.*, Vols. 19, 20, 21, and 22 for 1885-86 to 1888-89. In those years the vaccinations for Bombay are given as 905,892, 903,910, 929,545, and 951,094, respectively. These figures are not altogether reliable; for Dr. Simpson gives the last three years at 900,474, 925,674, and 949,862. Still a considerable increase has taken place in the number of vaccinations. When we come to the deaths from small-pox we do not find the reduction of which you speak. In the same four years these are 2,646, 876, 3,753, and 3,617, respectively, and show per centages against the deaths from all causes as 0·55, 0·22, 0·82, and 0·77. There is nothing in these figures justifying your remark that small-pox deaths have declined with the increase of vaccinations. It is important, therefore, to look further for the causes of the reduction of blindness.

The deaths from small-pox being a heavier toll on the *young* lives than on the *older* ones. The deaths under twelve years were in the Bombay Presidency in 1885-86, 54·7 per cent., in 1886-87, 67·69 per cent, in 1887-88, 90·44 per cent, and in 1888-89, 80·59 per cent. These proportions are very heavy, and are increasingly so. Is there not some reason to suspect that the increase of early deaths may be a cause in the reduction of the numbers of the living blind ? Had these early victims of small-pox lived to maturity no doubt many of them would have been blind for life and thus increased the numbers which you mention as reduced.

You will perceive that these observations are *tentative* and not *dogmatic*. Nothing so surely obstructs the progress of truth as resting on assumptions, and, as member of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League I desire to probe to the core every fact recorded, and every deduction made.

Thanking you for your interesting article.—Yours, &c.,

ISAAC DOXSEY, F. S. S.

The Grove, Camberwell, London, May 16.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You must have noticed from the last issue of the *Government Gazette* that I have been proposed by the Bandora Municipality as a candidate for the seat in the Legislative Council, allotted to the Northern Division. I am given to understand on good authority that reports are being circulated among the voters that I do not intend to contest the election, and that I am to retire from the field. Will you please allow me to contradict this report through the medium of your columns I have not withdrawn from the field, nor have I any desire to do so.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, June 3. SHAMARAV VITHAL.

BANDS AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

WE note with much pleasure that the Officers of the three Infantry Regiments in garrison have responded to the appeals of our lady-correspondents, and now send their bands in turn to play at the Esplanade Bandstand. We think in but fair that the Officers should not be out of pocket by their kindness, nor the bandsmen put to unnecessary inconvenience. With this view, we offer as a suggestion that a fund be raised to pay for incidental expenses, such as candles, cart to carry the instruments, and the buggy-hire of the bandmaster to and from the stand. These expenses would be but small, say, three rupees a week for each band. Officers of Regiments pay heavily out of their own pay towards their bands, and it is but fair that they should not be saddled with extra expense. We shall be happy to receive and acknowledge subscriptions.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A EUROPEAN GIRL.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mrs. Schneider, described as a European, residing at Falkland Road, Tardeo, was brought up on remand before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, by Superintendent Brewin. She was charged at the instance of Mrs. Emma Miller, wife of an engine-driver, with the abduction of her daughter, Florence Maria Miller, aged seventeen years and ten months, for an immoral purpose.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. DeSouza defended the accused, while Lieutenant Carnegy watched the proceedings on behalf of Dr. Burroughs.

On the last occasion the case was heard in Mr. Hamilton's chambers, on the application of the complainant, but on this occasion there was no such application made, and the case was proceeded with in the public court, where a large number of Europeans had assembled to hear the proceeding.

Mr. Little first called Superintendent Brewin as the next witness for the prosecution, for he remarked, that the Superintendent was instructing the Public Prosecutor, and the pleader for the defence had stated that he would object to Mr. Brewin being present in the Court before he had given his evidence.

Superintendent Harry Brewin, examined by Mr. Little, said that he knew the complainant Mrs. Miller. On the morning of the 2nd ultimo, Mrs. and Miss Miller went to witness's place, and gave him certain information, in consequence of which witness went to a house, at Falkland Road. Miss Miller pointed out the house to him, near the level crossing at Falkland Road. Witness went to the house. Witness saw the accused, whom he knew by another name.

Mr. Little : Did you know her by the name of Mrs. Schneider ?

Mr. Brewin : No.

Mr. Little : By what name ?

Mr. Brewin : I know her before ; but I knew her not as Mrs. Schneider, but by some other name. I hope I may not be pressed to mention that name.

The Public Prosecutor did not press the question, and the witness was allowed to proceed.

Witness, continuing, said that he went to the accused and spoke to her the following day on this matter.

Mr. Little said that he had nothing further to ask the Superintendent for the present.

Mr DeSouza : With your Worship's permission, I will reserve cross-examination of all the witnesses.

His Worship : But there is nothing in Mr. Brewin's evidence which might make it necessary to reserve cross-examination.

Mr. DeSouza replied that his intention was to reserve cross-examination of all the witnesses.

The cross-examination of the witness was then reserved.

Mrs. Emma Miller, examined by Mr. Little, said that she lived at Parel with her husband. Her daughter Florence was aged seventeen years and ten months. She always resided with witness and was a teacher in the Indo-British Institution. On the 1st ultimo between the hours of 5-30 and 6 o'clock in the evening her daughter called her from the room. She was accompanied by the accused, who her daughter said, wanted to engage her daughter to teach her children. When witness asked the accused if she wanted to engage her daughter to teach her children, the accused said "yes." The children, she said, were respectively five and six years old. The accused wanted to take Florence with her, and she assured the witness that she would see that the girl reached home safely. Witness thereupon permitted her daughter to go. Witness believed that the accused was a married woman. She said her husband was up-country. The daughter went in company of the accused, and returned home by 8 o'clock. When she returned home she was in a state of great excitement. She told witness that the accused had no children, and that she (the accused) wanted her (Florence) for Dr. Burroughs, who, she was told, would give her a hundred rupees per month. After this witness went to Mr. Brewin the next morning, as she did not know what to do under the circumstances.

Mr. DeSouza asked to reserve cross-examination of the witness, but Mr. Little submitted that if the witnesses were dealt with one after the other by the accused's advocate it would save a great deal of time and trouble.

Mr. DeSouza insisted upon his right of reserving cross-examination of the witness.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Soonia Keshav, a servant of the accused, being examined by Mr. Little, said that he saw *saheb logs* coming into and going out of the house, but he did not know what took place inside the house.

Mr. Little : What time did the *saheb log* go into the house ?

Mr. DeSouza : I object to this sort of evidence, which the prosecution brings to show the accused's character. I fail to see how the question is relevant to the inquiry.

Mr. Little : The question is entirely relevant, in that the answer will show what kind of a house the young lady was taken to, and I am perfectly justified in putting the question.

The question then being put to the witness, he replied that the *saheb logs* used to go into the house at six o'clock in the evening.

The witness,

assumed names, but they show what the accused's calling was.

The letters were marked A and B, respectively, but they were not read in court.

Samboo Babaji, a dooly-bearer, attached to the 25th Infantry, being examined by Mr. Little, said that he occasionally carried letters for Dr. Burroughs. He might have carried a letter to a house, at Falkland Road. He had never before seen the accused. Witness remembered having taken a chit and a bottle of mixture to a shawl near the wooden bridge, at Falkland Road. He handed over the chit and the bottle to a boy. He could not say if Soonia, the accused's servant, was the boy.

Mr. Little here closed the case for the prosecution, remarking that if the witnesses were cross-examined and he then found it necessary he had other evidence to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the accused's house was known as one kept for immoral purposes.

Mr. De Souza said that his Worship should not allow the learned Public Prosecutor to close his case hypothetically. He must make out his own case, whether the accused was cross-examined or not. It was the duty of the prosecution to make out a *prima facie* case. In this case he failed to see any case being made out at all. The prosecution could not prove the charge to sustain which there was no sufficient evidence. He knew that the case was to be committed to the Sessions, and therefore he did not cross-examine the witnesses, and did not take up the time of the Court. But as there was no *prima facie* case made out there was no need of making a defence. If the evidence before the Court seemed enough to his Worship to frame the charge, the learned Magistrate might do it, and he (Mr. De Souza) would put forward his defence. The accused had the right to cross-examine the witnesses even after the charge was framed. The charge of abduction was not proved, and the only evidence that could go against the accused was Miss Miller's. Her statement was not corroborated, and was therefore unreliable. The accused could prove that the whole case was a got-up one, and that the story of the prosecution was not true.

In answer to several questions put by the Court the accused made the following the statement :—

She said that her name was Ella Schneider, and that she had heard all the statements made by the different witnesses. She went to the house of the complainant and asked Miss Miller if she would nurse her children, which were at present in the Foundling Home. The accused saw the young lady standing on the steps of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute at Parel, and at once recognised her. The accused had seen the girl at Dr. Burroughs' house. The accused asked her if she was Miss Florence Miller. She said "Yes, I am." She asked the accused what she wanted. The accused replied that she wanted the services of a good nurse. She asked the accused how old the children were. The accused replied they were mere infants. She then agreed to take up the situation, and asked the accused to accompany her upstairs to go to her mother While going upstairs the accused was asked her name, which she said was Mrs. Schnieder. Miss Miller introduced the accused to her mother by that name. The mother asked the accused if she required her daughter to take up the situation of a nurse. Then they began talking about the children's sickness. Mrs. Miller asked the accused where she was living, and the accused replied near the Grant Road station. When the accused rose to leave she was asked to take the girl with her as she wanted to see the house. The accused was told there was no necessity to do so as her house was very close to the Grant Road Railway station. The accused said that if the girl wished to come to the house the next day she might come by railway train, and the accused would send her boy Sunia to the station, or the accused herself would be on the platform. The young lady was not satisfied. She was determined to go along with the accused to see her house, and she took her. When they went into the house the accused took Miss Miller into her bed-room and told her to sit down till she had put on her dressing gown as the weather was very close that evening. Miss Miller took her bonnet off her head, and hung it on a peg. The accused having put on her robe asked Miss Miller to go and sit down in the hall as it was cooler. They went and sat there, and began talking about the children. She asked the accused where they were, and was replied they were in the Foundling Home. The accused told her that she would bring the children home as soon as Miss Miller took up the appointment of the nurse. Miss Miller then began talking about Dr. Burroughs whom, she said, she had seen at the Mahaluxmee sham fight after a very long time. The accused then asked Miss Miller how long was it since she had not seen Dr. Burroughs. She said she was once friend with Dr. Burroughs, but that there was a quarrel, after that she used to go to his house, but there was again a falling out, and she would like to see him once again. She asked the accused if it was not a fact that Dr. Burroughs visited the accused's house. The accused replied that he did visit her house during the sickness of her child. She then said "You have a nice opportunity of making me friends with Dr. Burroughs, as I am taking up the situation of the nurse to your children." The accused thereupon told her, "Please inform your parents, and confess the whole thing to your parents if you do make friends with him." She said, that she would not, and she was willing to part with them for his sake. The accused thereupon told her that she should not then make up her mind to take up the situation of a nurse if she did not confess the whole thing to her parents. Miss Miller then felt thirsty, and asked the accused if there was any claret or port wine in the house. The accused replied that she kept no drinks, and offered her a bottle of lemonade. The accused then sent a boy to fetch a victoria, and ordered her cook to bring two bottles of lemonade. The accused asked the girl to wait till she had dressed as she wanted to accompany her as far as her house, at Parel, according to her promise. The girl did not want the accused to accompany her and said that if she was once on the Grant Road station platform she would go home by herself. The accused thereupon accompanied the girl as far as the Grant Road station, and told her again that she should not make up her mind to take up the situation. Dropping Miss Miller there the accused returned home. The accused and Miss Miller had seen each other at Dr. Burroughs's house. When they first met at Parel at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute they recognised each other at once. The accused never told Miss Miller to accept a hundred rupees, and be in the keeping of Dr. Burroughs. It was also untrue that the accused asked Miss Miller to accept the offer of two Parsees. On the 5th instant the accused had again called at Mrs. Miller's house, at Parel, to inquire if the young lady wished to take up the situation. The accused's visits to Dr. Burroughs's were concerning the sickness of her child. The two letters produced by Superintendent Brewin were given to him by the accused. One of the letters was written by Dr. Burroughs. It was the same letter that the *mali* said in his evidence before the Court that he handed over to the accused's servant with a bottle of medicine.

The Magistrate said that the accused was charged with making certain proposals to a young lady, and in pursuance of those proposals taking her to a certain house. If those facts were true they constitute the offence of "abduction." Such a serious offence must be tried by the High Court. If those facts were not true then the question was whether the accused made improper proposals and insulted the young lady. The latter offence was a milder one, and could have been dealt with by the Magistrate himself. If the charge against the accused was one of "insulting" his Worship could have disposed of the case ; but as the case in itself was very important it was necessary for his Worship to commit the accused to take her trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.

The accused was then formally committed for trial to the Sessions.

THE report published some time ago of the arrival of the Russians in Wakhan at Kala Punjah, now resolves itself apparently into the arrival of a messenger there from the Russians. This at least is the latest version from Chitral.

THE court of inquiry, relative to the recent disorder at Aldershot presided over by Major-Gen. King, commanding Royal Artillery, concluded its deliberations on May 12, sitting eight days and taking voluminous evidence. The result, however, cannot, of course be known until the report has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief and his chief adviser for consumation. It now seems pretty well understood that neither of the regiments composing Major-Gen. Sir Baker Russel's Brigade—4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards 5th Dragoon Guards, and 20th Hussars—are to return to quarters at Aldershot. When Col. Doynes's regiment was first ordered under canvas on Tweezledown Hill, it was expected that the 4th Dragoons would only be away for a few weeks, but circumstances now point to their being transferred from the district. The 5th Dragoon Guards, now at Surprise Hill, Ash, should, in the ordinary course, proceed very shortly to Shorncliffe, to prepare for India, the 1st Life Guards moving to Aldershot for the manœuvres, and then resuming their old role as Household Cavalry in London and Windsor. The South Cavalry Barracks, which the 5th Dragoon Guards till recently occupied, is to be taken over by the 4th Hussars from Colchester, while the Royal Scots Greys from Dublin will replace the 20th Hussars in the West Cavalry Barracks. It is not officially notified what regiment is to replace th 4th Dragoon Guards, but there is a strong rumour that the 3rd Hussars, also at Dublin have been selected.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JUNE 2.

JUST as you in Bombay are declaring that the monsoon has arrived, we are beginning to feel sure that it was only that tail-end of a cyclone that paid us a visit for a few days and vanished as suddenly as it arrived leaving behind it the most charming weather, and giving so fresh an aspect to the country that our visitors will leave us with envying regrets. St. Joseph's Nuns had a lovely day for their fancy bazaar and concert last Wednesday. The nuns were very anxious to obtain funds for various good purposes, amongst others, to obtain a suitable altar for the Roman Catholic Chapel. To further their ends they were organising a big lottery, when it was suggested to them that a fancy bazaar and concert would naturally bring in larger proceeds than the lottery alone. In something less than three weeks the whole thing was planned and carried into effect, the main spring being Mrs. Haughton. She organised everything, and aided by several equally philanthropic and energetic ladies, the bazaar was in every way successful, beyond even the utmost expectation. Both bazaar and concert were held in the Convent School, and very prettily were rooms and verandahs decorated for the occasion. The 2nd M. I. officers kindly allowed their band to play throughout the afternoon, which was a real treat. The stall-keepers at the bazaar were :—Refreshment stall, Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Haughton. The stall was very prettily arranged and ornamented. Stall No. 2 was the flower stall, presided over by Mrs. Minchin and Miss Priest. The net receipts from this stall were excellent, and the most charming part to the good nuns was that it was a case of all profits and no expenditure. Stall No. 3 was the art stall, presided over by Mrs. Davidson and Miss Nugent. Here high art brought receipts, which exceeded all expectation, and the fair stall-keepers could have sold twice the number of things on their stall. Stall Nos. 3 and 4 were devoted to the useful as well as beautiful, and as everything was sold out quite early in the day, Mrs. Rix and Miss Hoogwerf were in charge of stall No. 3, and Mrs. Cruickshank and Mrs. Stretton over No. 4. The Mother Maria, Mr. Cousens, 1st Cheshire, and Mr. Hoogwerf, junior, assisted the Reverend Mother Superior at the lottery wheel. I am told that the profits, roughly calculated of the whole entertainment, amount to Rs. 1,100. And the nuns beg that their most sincere thanks be publicly conveyed to all their kind helpers. The lottery was hardly over when the concert began. Here, too, Mrs. Haughton was the presiding genius. The programme began with a pianoforte solo, brilliantly played by Mrs. Haughton, then followed the popular song "The Scout," sung by Mrs. Porcher, 1st Cheshire, who also contributed "The Diver," lower down in the programme. Mr. Johnston, 7th M. I., was in excellent voice, and rendered "Mona" in a pleasing manner. Mrs. Haughton and Miss Prust's duet, "Hear me, Norma," took very well. Mrs. Rix was rather at a disadvantage in her song "An Old Garden," as she was evidently suffering from a severe cold. Miss Prust's solo "Ask Nothing More," met with an enthusiastic encore, as did Captain Haughton's song, "You have to." After a short interval came Mr. Porcher's song "The Diver," succeeded by Miss Medowfield's solo "The Garden of Sleep," for which she was warmly encored. Mr. Holland next sang a very good sentimental song. Another duet, this time sung by Mrs. Haughton and Miss Medowfield, "The Swallows," was very nicely sung. Mrs. Cruickshank's song "Tit for Tat," earned a hearty encore. Mrs. Haughton next sang "Call Me Back" with feeling, and in spite of her day of really hard work she was in splendid voice. Captain Haughton's comic song "Gilhooly's Supper," with its encore, "Mary Anne Malone" concluded the concert.

Thursday's Races were run in perfect weather. The horses seemed more spirited, and the pace was, I think, better than on the first day. And naturally a much larger number of sightseers turned out. The official programme was the same as on the first day. The first race was the Dharwar Plate, Rs. 500. For all Arab and C.-B. galloways that have never won a race worth Rs. 2,000. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Stewart's b a gall, Puddumjee, 9st 5lb, Pugh	1
Captain Harrison's b a gal Volunteer, 9st 11lb, Ryder	2
Mr Newton's c a gal Perhaps, 8st 5lb, Ebrahim	3
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Bismarck, 9st 8lb, Gibbs	0
Mr H E A W's b a gal Columbus, 8st A Wahad	0

Time—38¼ seconds. Puddumjee came in a long way ahead followed by Volunteer, and Perhaps almost neck and neck. The starting in this race was considered bad. Puddumjee started ahead of the rest and kept the distance all through.

SECOND RACE.—The Sangli Purse, Rs. 400. A selling race for all Arab and Country-bred galloways. Winner to be sold for Rs. 800. Distance, 5 furlongs.

Mr Leeve's c a gal Rataplan, 400, 9st 12lb, Robinson	1
Captain Chapman's bn a gr Tip Top, 400, 8st 9lb, Pugh	2
Mr Cursetji's b a g Boy, 400, 8st, Native	3
Mr Newton's b a gal Saturday 400, 9st 8lb, Ebrahim	0
Mr Clark's b a p Superiority, 700, 8st 13lb, Ryder	0
Mr Macpherson's c a p Mystic, 800, 7st 10lb, Cama	0

This was a close race, won by Rataplan, closely followed by Tip Top and Boy.

THIRD RACE.—Kolhapur Cup, Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs. Distance, 1 mile. Weight raised for age 7lbs. A starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start, of which two-thirds go to the second and one-third to the third horse.

Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 10st, Pugh	1
Mr Ally bin Amir's g a h Kohinoor, 10st 3lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr Cursetjee's c a h Alert, 10st 6lb, Ryder	3
Mr Stewart's c a h Red Gold, 10st 3lb, Owner	0
H H Aga Khan's g a h St Killda, 9st 7lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Macpherson's b a h Clavor House, 9st, Robinson	0
H H Aga Khan's g a h Donovan, 8st 9lb, Oomer	0

Time.—1 min. and 56 seconds. Dameron won well, Kohinoor coming in second, and Alert third. This was a very pretty race. The horses, as I heard a little boy calling out, "keeping all in one bunch."

FOURTH RACE.—The Southern Mahratta Cup, Rs. 1,000. For all Arab and Country-bred ponies, 13-2 and under. Distance, ¾ mile. A starting sweep of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start, of which two-thirds go to the second and one-third to the third horse.

Mr Cooverji Ardaseer's b a p, Rangoon, 11st 2lb, Captain Wellman	1
Mr Essa bin Khalifa's g g a p Sir Frank, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim	2
Mr S A W's c a p Loof, 9st 10lb, Gibbs	3
Mr Macpherson's b a p Magnet, 8st 13lb, Robinson	0
Mr Ecke's b a p The Judge, 8st 11lb, Mirza	0

Time.—1 min. 26½ seconds. Rangoon won by an eyelash as I heard remarked. Sir Frank came second, and Loof third.

FIFTH RACE.—The Mudhol Purse, Rs. 500. For all Arab and C. B. galloways, 13-3 and under. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Macpherson's g g gal Carlton, 10st 9lb, Robinson	1
H H Aga Khan's c a gal Russian, 9st 4lb, Oomer	2
Aga Junghi Shah s b a gal Grain, 9st 6 lb, Ebrahim	3
Mr Cursetjee's g a p Haughty Boy, 10st 3lb, Ryder	0
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Showhiman, 10st 2lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Henderson's c a gal Sarason, late Rufus, 9st 9lb, Capt Wellman	0

Time—1 min. 27 seconds. Carlton won splendidly ; Russian close on his heels, and Grain not far off.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted : this closes the Key West, Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica-Haiti routes.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 2 p.m., on the 5th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at B om bay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 4th June, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	11	55 p.m.,	19	6
Teheran	4	6	48 p.m.,	...	21
Suez	4	9	25 p.m.,	...	41

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 4th June, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	15	...	2
„ Kurrachee	...	7	...	1
„ Madras	..	11	...	1

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for week ended 20th May were Rs. 24,616. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 22,074. Increase, Rs. 2,542. Miles open week ended 20th May, 1893, Rs. 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 101-2-5. Per mile open week ended 20th May, 1893, Rs. 153. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 137. Increase, Rs. 16. Earnings from 1st January, 1893, to 20th May, 1893, Rs. 4,60,562. From 1st January, 1892, to 20th May, 1892, Rs. 4,34,931. Increase, Rs. 25,631.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the English mails of May 19, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr F A David
Miss Hebblethwaite
Miss Pennell
Miss C A Firbank
Dr Pestonji Ukarji
Mr D Francis
Capt and Mrs E A Gott and infant
Miss Wiggleworth
Mrs Abraham
Mr R Clemminson
Mr J E Ingham
Mr W L Strange
Dr Bourke
Mr W H Moss

FROM BRINDISI.

FROM ADEN—Sergt B Ruddock, wife and 2 children

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

THE COURT.

THE Queen held a Council at Windsor Castle on Tuesday. The Ministers present were Lord Ripon, Lord Kimberley, and the Home Secretary.

Princess Christian, on behalf of the Queen, held a Drawing Room on Tuesday.

The State concert which had been announced for yesterday has been postponed on account of the death of the Prince of Waldeck Pyrmont, father of the Duchess of Albany.

The Queen has addressed to the Home Secretary a letter, expressing her opinion that on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute the police did their duty admirably.

The Prince of Wales also has signified his appreciation of the conduct of the police.

The Duke of York on Saturday opened the Gardening and Forestry Exhibition at Earl's-court.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Bishop of London moved the second reading of the Licensing Boards Bill for the reduction of the number of public-houses. Lord Kimberley approved the principle of the Bill, but could not assent to compensation. The Bill was negatived. On Monday, Lord Northbrook called attention to the unfair charges upon India for home expenses, and Lord Kimberley, on behalf of the India Office, admitted that increased charges were being constantly inflicted on India through the action of the House of Commons. On Tuesday the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill passed through Committee. Lord Hood of Avalon called attention to the necessity of strengthening the Navy, in view of the increase of the French and Russian fleets, and Lord Spencer admitted that the Government might have to consider whether any extended programme was necessary.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the 1st clause of the Home Rule Bill was passed after a protracted debate, in the coure of which Sir E. Reed and Mr. T. Bolton intimated that the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must, in their opinions, be clearly stated in the Bill. The clause was ultimately agreed to by 309 votes against 267. At the evening sitting a resolution, proposed by Mr. Hopwood, for abolishing compulsory vaccination was discussed and rejected by 136 against 70. On Monday, Mr. Cavendish's amendment to Clause 2 of the Home Rule Bill, for a definition of the specific subjects to be delegated to an Irish Parliament, was discussed, and was eventually negatived by a majority of 47.

Other amendments were proposed, but were rejected.

On Tuesday Mr. Brodrick's amendment to enable the Imperial Parliament, by an address from both Houses, to invite her Majesty to diminish or restrain the powers granted to the Irish Legislature was discussed, and was negatived. Sir H. James's amendment, to declare specifically the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, after much debate, was accepted, with an intimation from Mr. Gladstone that at a later period he would introduce words to prevent an undue limitation of the powers of the Irish Parliament. On Wednesday several amendments to Clause 2 were moved but not carried, and ultimately on the closure being applied, the clause was agreed to.

POLITICAL.

Lord R. Churchill was the principal speaker at a meeting at Paddington, on Saturday, to protest against the Home Rule Bill. He criticised the tactics of the Government in regard to the Bill in the House of Commons, and asserted that since the opening of the Session Ministers had done nothing but lose ground.

Speeches on the Home Rule debates in Parliament were delivered on Wednesday night by Mr. A. J. Balfour at Manchester, Mr. J. Chamberlain at Birmingham, and by Lord R. Churchill at Reading.

The annual meeting of the Ladies' Grand Council of the Primrose League was held on Friday afternoon at Princes'-hall, Piccadilly. Sir W. T. Marriot, M. P., occupied the chair, and described the progress and present position of the League. A resolution condemnatory of the Home Rule Bill was proposed by Mr. Cust, M. P., and unanimously carried.

At a dinner of the Eighty Club, which took place on Friday, Mr. Campbell-Bannermau, Secretary for War, was the guest of the evening, and delivered a speech in which he vehemently criticized and censured what he described as the obstructionist tactics of the Opposition.

A service took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday morning in connexion with the demonstration in defence of the National Church arranged to be held in the Albert-hall in the afternoon. The meeting in the Albert-hall was attended by about 8,000 persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. Resolutions declaring that the meeting protested against and pledged itself to resist the Welsh Suspensory Bill were spoken to by Lord Selborne, the Duke of Argyll, the Bishops of London, Durham, and Manchester, Sir John Mowbray, M.P., Mr. Bosworth Smith, Professor Jebb, M.P., Alderman Phillips, and Mr. Cornwallis West, and were unanimously agreed to.

IRELAND.

On Monday the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire arrived at Lismore Castle, and had a very hearty reception from the tenantry of the Duke's estate and the people of Lismore.

GENERAL.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday held a reception at the Imperial Institute of the Fellows and other guests. His Royal Highness, with other members of the Royal Family and several Indian Princes, arrived at the Institute shortly after 8 o'clock, and up to midnight there was a constant stream of arrivals, the total attendance being estimated at about 20,000.

An influential meeting of bankers, merchants, and other citizens of London was held on Monday at the Mansion-house, to consider the desirability of offering a wedding-present to the Duke of York and Princess May from the City of London. A resolution establishing a fund for the purpose was moved by Sir John Lubbock, seconded by Lord Addington, and was unanimously agreed to.

Sir Courtenay Boyle has been appointed Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, in the room of Sir Henry G. Calcraft, resigned.

By a collision which occurred on Saturday night, in a dense fog, off Trevose Head, between the Dublin steamer City of Hamburg and the steamer Countess Evelyne, of Cardiff, the latter was almost immediately sunk, and the crew (except the master and mate) and eight passengers, in all 24 persons, were drowned.

On Wednesday the employers' committee at Hull met to consider a further communication from the Strike Committee, which was accepted as satisfactory. It is anticipated that in a few days there will be a general resumption of work.

At a meeting of naval officers of all ranks held at Portsmouth on Tuesday, under the presidency of Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, it was resolved that a presentation should be made from the Navy to the Duke of York on the occasion of his marriage, and a committee was formed to carry out the proposal.

The match between the Australian cricketers and Warwickshire ended on Friday in the victory of the visitors with ten wickets to fall. Notts defeated Sussex by an innings and 67 runs ; Surrey beat Leicestershire with ten wickets to fall ; and M.C.C. and ground were victorious over Lancashire, after a very close and exciting finish, with one wicket to fall.

Several county cricket matches were drawn unfinished on Wednesday on account of continuous rain.

A Mrs. Noel, the wife of a butcher at Ramsgate, was found dead in the house by her husband on Sunday, on his return home from a Sunday school. It was ascertained that she had been shot through the head. The house had been ransacked from top to bottom.

By an accumulation of carbonic acid gas in the boring of the Channel Tunnel two of a party of men who went down on Monday morning to make certain repairs were suffocated, and several others had a very narrow escape from the same fate.

The horse attached to a brougham in which Sir A. Borthwick, M. P., was proceeding to the House of Commons on Tuesday took fright and killed a woman and the coachman, who was thrown from his seat.

The greater part of Bishop's Court, near Ramsey, Isle of Man, the residence of the Bishop of Sodor and Man was destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning.

A man named Smith, employed on a farm at Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, on Tuesday morning shot down two of his fellow-workers, killing one and inflicting serious injury on the other.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Lt.-Gen. S. Black, C.S.I., Ben. S.C. ; Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont ; Sir S. E. Falkiner, Bart. ; Col. J. A. Morrah ; Capt. R. J. Montgomery, D.L. ; Rev. Dr. McAll ; Lady Mary Thompson ; Princess Elizabeth of Schwarzenburg-Sondershausen.

PICTURES IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. H. L. LUCY writes :—On Friday, May 12, there was a morning sitting at which debate on the question that Clause 1 of the Home Rule Bill stand part of the Bill, was resumed. The peculiar circumstances in which the debate was adjourned last night were at the outset referred to. Just before midnight, the discussion having proceeded through the greater part of the sitting, Mr. Morley was evidently awaiting an opportunity to move the closure. Mr. Balfour with an adroitness that delighted his friends, interposed at ten minutes to twelve and moved to report progress. Mr. Morley, thus out-manœuvred from an unexpected quarter, descanted with some warmth on the situation and concluded by moving the closure. Lord Georgs Hamilton now asked whether it was in order for a member to preface the closure resolution with observations of a controversial character. The Speaker recollected that in 1887 the point had been raised, and he had ruled that it was competent for a member in the circumstances attending Mr. Morley's action to move the closure. But an experience of many years had led him to the conclusion that such a practice was contrary to the spirit of the rule.

Answering a further question from Mr. Labouchere, he gave the important ruling that a motion to report progress having been made just before the closing hour, and the result of the division announced after the hour had struck, it is still competent for the motion for the closure to be put. Upon this ruling it would follow that had Mr. Mellor last night accepted the motion for the closure, which Mr. Haldane desired to make, Clause I. might forthwith have been disposed of.

Talk round the Clause was resumed in Committee amid circumstances which testified to the weariness coming over the Committee at the interminable prolongation. The attendance was very small whilst Sir John Gorst was speaking, and the Solicitor-General replied on the point raised. Mr. T. W. Russell followed, speedily leading up to a new scene. Proceeding to criticise a collection of "Gladstonian election-addresses" he had gathered there arose from the long-suffering audience a cry of "Question!" Mr. Macartney hotly rising called the attention of the Chairman to what he described as the constant disorderly interruption of Mr. Swift MacNeill. Mr. MacNeill pleaded that he had not done anything more than question the propriety of Mr. Russell's divagation upon old election addresses. This was the flash in the pan. A few minutes later there was some interruption from the Irish camp below the gangway increased by cries of "Order!" Mr. Russell observed that he did not think words of this kind ought to be used. "What words?" cried members who had not heard them. Mr. Vicary Gibbs, rushing in moved that the words be taken down. "What words are they?" asked the Chairman plaintively. At this moment a voice was heard across the House distinctly saying. "What the devil are you talking about?" Members turned round in surprise to discover that the interrupter thus addressing the Chairman was no less a person than Mr. Chamberlain.

When it was made clear that this remark was nothing worse than what the late Artemus Ward called a kotation, the Chairmen inquired to whom the words were attributed ? to which Mr. Russell promptly replied "Mr. Swift MacNeill." The Chairman challenged this long-suffering member whether the words were correctly imputed to him ? Lord Cranborne now appeared on the scene, affirming that "We all heard the words 'What the devil are you talking about ?'" Mr. MacNeill protested upon his honour he had never used such an expression, and was confirmed by Mr. Dillon, who sat next to him. Mr. Macartney, joining in the testimony of Mr. MacNeill's innocence, boldly asserted that the culprit was Mr. Sexton. Amid a scene of growing excitement, this was also flatly denied. Sir William Harcourt protested that gentlemen opposite ought to be more cautious about getting up in their places as Lord R. Churchill had last night done, declaring they had heard hon. members make particular statements. Thus encouraged, Mr. MacNeill demanded from his first accuser a distintinct, humble, and an absolute apology. Mr. Balfour was at his feet at the table with half-a-dozen Irish members clamouring for precedence. The Leader of the Opposition maintained his place, and, whilst admitting "it might be true" that Mr. MacNeill had not uttered the words, declared they were certainly used, for he had heard them. This delicately conditional way of alluding to Mr. MacNeill's possible innocence, after he had categorically disclaimed the imputation and been supported by members sitting near him, raised a fresh storm, before which Mr. Balfour found it desirable to amend his statement by protesting he had no doubt on the matter. Mr Vicary Gibbs made an apology somewhat lacking in those qualities of distinctness and humility insisted upon by Mr. MacNeill, and Mr. Macartney followed suit, apologising to Mr. Sexton. After this the storm quieted down, leaving the guilty secret of the identity of the member who had interrupted locked in his breast.

The debate went forward amid recurrent cries for the division. Colonel Saunderson spoke, and was followed by Mr. Balfour, Sir Edward Reed, and Mr. Bolton. When this last gentleman resumed his seat, Mr. Sexton and Mr. John Morley, starting up from opposite sides of the House, moved the closure. This was resented by the Opposition, who insisted upon taking a division which at least absorbed a full quarter of an hour of the sitting. For the closure there voted 308 to 260 against being a majority of 48. On a subsequent division the clause was added to the Bill by a majority of 42, an accidental reduction of the Ministerial majorority to its normal level, which had an exhilarating effect upon the Opposition, not accustomed to small mercies of that kind.

Mr. Victor Cavendish opened debate on Clause 2 in a modest speech, listened to with favourable attention. He resumed his seat at a quarter-to-seven, when Mr. Macartney, rising on a plea of reporting progress, attempted to hark back on the action of Mr. Morley in moving the closure, a reference which the Chairman ruled out of order. Mr. Macartney nevertheless went on amid stormy interruptions speaking till ten minutes to seven when, the debate closing, Mr. Mellor escaped from the chair, leaving Mr. Macartney in the middle of a disjointed sentence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S "HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE."

On Monday night, May 15, there was a full House at question time, but it did not survive the appearance of Mr. Jesse Collings to resume the debate on Mr. Victor Cavendish's amendment to the Second Clause of the Bill. This, moved on Friday night, proposes to introduce the principle of delegation in the arrangements of matters which the Irish Legislature is to be deemed capable of dealing with. Mr. Gladstone later observed that he had listened to his speech carefully and earnestly in the belief that Mr. Collings must really have something in his mind bearing upon the subject. But, he protested, amid much laughter, he had listened in vain. Mr. Chamberlain, who followed, was more successful in elucidating the subject and his own position. He urged the House to treat the whole question of Home Rule as an experiment, and adopt the principle of this amendment as the safest thing available.

Mr. Gladstone followed, speaking for half an hour in a conversational tone which made it difficult to catch all his sentences. At the outset he paid a graceful compliment to the matter and manner of the speech of Mr. Victor Cavendish, "the one thing satisfactory in connection with the amendment." If the Government adopted it, and the consequent amendments, would Mr. Chamberlain and his friends accept the Bill ? To this inquiry Mr. Chamberlain returned a direct and emphatic negative. This attitude Mr. Gladstone, with many apologies for quoting the homely adage, described as embodying the principle "Heads I win, tails you lose." Mr. Chamberlain demurring to this way of putting it. Mr. Gladstone smilingly explained he was not complaining or arguing. He was only unveiling the state of the facts. The intention of the Government as expressed in the Bill is to reserve effectively, simply, and largely all Imperial topics for the Imperial Parliament, and to devolve upon the Legislature meeting in Dublin, effectively, simply, and largely, all that can be called local. He suggested that it would be better for Mr. Chamberlain to throw off all disguise, and insist on stopping further progress with the Bill rather than bring forward or support amendments of this character. The conversation was carried on by Mr. Matthews, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Rentoul, and others in an undisguisedly indifferent House. A fillip of interest was aroused on the Opposition side by Mr. Storey's announcement that, having some years ago promised his constituents to vote for a scheme of delegation, he would perform his pledge. He begged the Unionists not to cheer him, knowing that they did it not because of his merits, but because they hoped he might do mischief.

He much regretted that he would be obliged to go into the lobby with Mr. Chamberlain, but having promised his constituents, must needs do so. On a division the amendment was negatived by 275 votes against 228, a majority of 47.

Mr. Bartley moved an amendment omitting from Clause 2 the words "subject to restrictions." Mr. Gladsone took the trouble to reply, though the actual value of the amendment was indicated by the fact that Mr. Balfour and Mr. T. W. Russel united in advising the hon. member to withdraw his amendment. This grace was refused, and the amendment was negatived. The next amendment, moved by Mr. Bousfield, led to an even more ludicrous fiasco. Mr. Stanhope discovered that it met its evident doom and was negatived other amendments which might with more show of reason occupy the time of the Committee could not be moved. The Chairman appealed to taking this view, Mr. Bousfield hastily said, "If that be so, I shall not move it." Mr. John Morley objected to this course. There followed an embarrassing scene, the Chairman being under the impression that the amendment had not been moved, Mr. John Marley, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, insisting in taking a contrary view. Mr. Macfarlane rising amid loud cries from the Opposition, asked whether a member having spoken to an amendment standing in his name on the paper was entitled to withdraw it without leave of the House. The Chairman insisting on his view that the amendment had not been moved, Mr. Morley asked on what question then had Mr. Bousfield been speaking ? What was Mr. Bousfield's position supposing no question were put at the end of his speech ? Mr. Harrington adroitly attempted to turn an unprecedented point by moving the amendment which stood in the name of Mr. Bousfield. The Opposition, obtrusively taking the Chairman under their protection, insisted that the point of order had been decided. The Chairman ruled that it was not competent to go back to move the amendment, and called upon Commander Bethell. In vain Mr. Harrington struggled to obtain a hearing, being greeted with loud cries of Name ! name ! Sit down !

Commander Bethell then moved to substitute the word "delegated," for granted in the line of the clause which provides that power shall be granted to the Irish Legislature to make laws. Mr. John Morley doubted whether the amendment would be regarded as serious, and after it had been talked around for half an hour Mr. Channing moved the closure. On this the Committee divided, the closure being agreed to by 218 votes against 146. The amendment was rejected by 251 votes against 186. An amendment by Mr. A. Cross limiting the powers of the Irish Legislature to what is known in the House of Commons as private business, led to an occasionally animated conversation, which engaged the remaining opportunities of the sitting. Mr. Picton went to the root of the matter by asking whether the first clause having been passed, this amendment was not trifling with the Committee. The interlude was notable for bringing into prominence a member usually so docile as Mr. Ambrose, who amid continuous cries of "Order" and some shouts of "Name" insisted that the amendment should be put in a form that would permit him to move a subsequent motion standing upon the paper. Mr. Balfour took an opportunity of declaring that if the amendment were carried the Government must regard it as a defeat. That, he added, did not make him less reluctant to vote for it.

Sir William Harcourt interposed with businesslike inquiry as to what was the question upon which the House was about to divide. Mr. Mellor answered—amid merriment—in which Mr. Gladstone sitting silent and indignant on the Treasury Bench did not join—that the proposition was to leave out from Clause II. words empowering the Irish Legislature to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Ireland, substituting authority for "the making, maintaining, and improving of railways, tramways, canals, waterworks-reservoirs, gas and lighting works, flasheries, and all other things which are the subject matter of Bills, known in either House of Parliament as local Bills, and also for the confirmation of Provisional Orders in." On a division the amendment was negatived by 296 votes against 251, figures which, still keeping the Ministerial majority above its normal height, were loudly cheered. It was now after midnight, and, the purpose of the various amendments following on Mr. Victor Cavendish's being attained in the accomplishment of a wasted sitting, the House adjourned.

MR. GLADSTONE'S "RIGHT HON. FRIEND."

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday Night, the debate on the Bill was resumed in Committee upon an amendment by Mr. Brodrick, by which he desired to add to Clause 2 the proviso that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, upon the Address of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament, to diminish or restrain the whole or any part of the powers granted to the Irish Legislature. Mr. Gladstone argued that there was in the existing machinery of the constitution sufficient power to meet any contingencies foreseen by Mr. Brodrick. The difference between himself and gentlemen opposite was that they imagined the Irish, endowed with a local Legislature at Dublin, would do all kinds of bad and fo

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL VOLUNTEERS.

In the House of Lord, on Monday, May 15, in reply to Lord Onslow, Lord Sandhurst said it was not correct that a communication relating to the decorations for meritorious service given to volunteer officers in this country had been sent to the Dominion Government of Canada. Proposals, however, had been made for extending the decorations to volunteer officers in India and the Colonies. These recommendations had been graciously approved by her Majesty. Communications to this effect would without delay be forwarded to the several Colonial Governments, and the result would be that Indian and Colonial volunteer officers would be placed on the same terms as home volunteer officers. (Hear hear.)

INDIAN HOME CHARGES.

Lord Northbrook rose to call attention to the home charges of the Government of India in relation to the condition of the finances of India, and to move for a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General of India in Council (Financial), No. 152 of August 18, 1892. Unless there were a further serious fall in the value of silver there was (he said) no reason to suppose the Indian finances would not recover their equilibrium. He was glad to observe the Under-Secretary for India in the other House, in answer to questions, had on several occasions admitted the importance of economy in the military expenditure. All who knew Dependency of India must feel the great hardship which the fall in the gold value of silver imposed upon those residing in India upon salaries; and this hardship might become a serious prejudice to the public service. He hoped some means would be found to remedy that great hardship without imposing fresh taxation upon the people of India. The part of Indian finance he desired to call attention to mainly was the military expenditure at home charged to India. These home charges were not referred to the Lord Chancellor's Committee. The home military charges amounted to more than £24,000,000, and the whole of this £24,000,000 found by the tax-payers of India was spent in this country so that India did not derive any incidental advantage from the expenditure. He had no intention whatever to impute to the officer of her Majesty's treasury or others concerned or even successive Governments here any desire whatever to do in justice to India. In 1874 a committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the whole subject, came to conclusion that charges where imposed upon India which ought to be borne by England and in their report strongly insisted on the unspeakable importance of strict impartiality in all financial arrangements between India and this country. From that time to this there had been no enthusiasm shown by the House of Commons for the relief of the Indian tax-payer in this matter. All the difficulties remained now just as they existed twenty years ago, and he would ask the Secretary for India to explain what his views at present were on the subject. The Government of India contended that when the Indian army was used for Imperial purposes, that fact should be considered by the home Government when they came to fix the new rate of payment for the effective charges in India, and that consideration should be given to India for the inequitable way she had been treated in the past. It was said that England and India were in partnership, and in whatever was necessary for the general advantage of Imperial interests India fairly ought to bear the charge. If India could be consulted, he thought she might be fairly made to bear these charges, but India had hardly ever been consulted, when a large charge was thrown upon her by the Imperial Government. He would suggest to his noble friend for the consideration of the Government that the effective rate ought to be reduced from £7, 10s. to £5 per head for ten years. As regarded the non-effective charges, he thought India should not have to pay a charge arising from the abolition of purchase in this country. With respect to the four millions increase in non-effective charges up to 1884, one-half of that sum should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. Finally, he suggested that part of the charge of the special defence of India should be borne by the Imperial Government in consideration of the payments made by India for the expedition to Egypt, and that the cost should be paid out of the profits England derived from the Suez Canal. Lord Kimberley said these home charges had been the subject of constant controversy between the India Office, the Treasury, and the War Office, and he could assure the noble earl that he welcomed any assistance given him in sustaining the very unequal combat in which the office over which he presided was always engaged against those two great departments. Before 1884-85 the effective army charges were £21,000, but after that period they necessarily increased, because in 1885 10,000 European troops were added to the Indian army, and in 1892-93 the effective charges amounted to £18,000. The non-effective charges were formerly capitalised, with the result that a very heavy home charge was thrown upon the Government of India. Now, however, the system of capitalisation had been abandoned, and the charge for pensions was made according to the actual amount due each year. This change in the system had resulted in a reduction, but the amount payable would probably rise again in the future. The total amount of the pension charge was estimated in 1892-93 at £1,900,000. Reference had been made to the extreme hardship which India suffered in having to provide for charges which were in large measure due to changes effected in our military system independently of India. At the time of the abolition of purchase he might remind their lordship heavy additional charges were thrown upon the Government of India. Increased burdens of that kind might reasonably be thought to constitute a grievance, but he feared that the imposition of such burdens was not likely to cease. In the other House of Parliament pressure was not seldom brought to bear upon the War Office in favour of some change in our Army system, and involving increased expenditure; the War Office yielded to the pressure, and the Indian Government thereupon found itself subjected to an additional charge. There could be no doubt that it was extremely difficult to determine precisely what share of these burdens ought to be borne by the respective Governments. The Indian Government was in the unfortunate position of having these matters settled for it by the Government at home, and the India Office found that schemes involving a large increase of expenditure were frequently pressed upon the department in the House of Commons. This was disappointing, for economists were wont to look to that House for support. He concluded that the reason why proposals that must throw fresh burdens on the Government of India were so frequently made in the House of Commons was that those who made them knew that their own pockets would not suffer. The tax-payers of this country exercised no check upon such proposals, and the consequence was that charges were sometimes imposed upon the Government of India which that Government thought unjust and unnecessary. Among the subjects which his noble friend had referred to was the subject of military stores. Recently, as far as he knew, there had been no protest about stores, with respect to which judicious steps had been taken in the last few years to render the Government of India independent of this country. As far as possible, the Indian Government now supplied its own stores. With respect to the capitation grant, he might remind the House that formerly the grant was £10 per man serving in India. Then it was agreed that it should be reduced to £7 10s., £3 a head having to be paid as well for deferred pay, and the matter rested upon that basis at the present time. The India Office had no particular desire that the question should be re-opened and discussed anew, for bitter experience had taught the department that the re-opening of a question of this kind generally resulted in the imposition of an additional charge. Upon some of the questions of general policy which he had been invited to discuss he did not think it at all safe to express very confident views. As to the share that India should bear of the expenses of expeditions, it appeared to him that if India was really interested in an expedition it was right that that country should contribute a fair amount towards paying the cost. There were other matters which had been referred to. Take, for instance, terminable allowances; they formed a considerable portion of the sum. They were formerly £150,000, but now, in round numbers, they came to, he should say, £550,000, and the whole of this arose from an interpretation put upon an Act of Parliament. They should try to reduce them but he was not very sanguine that he should be able to do so. They should not fail at the India Office to do their utmost to keep these charges within a reasonable amount. With regard to military charges, he hoped the Government of India would never forget that they had clear and undoubted right to look in case of a great emergency to this country. If they had to keep up an army in India equal at all times for all emergencies they would put an intolerable burden on India. While maintaining an army sufficient for all present purposes and sudden emergencies, he maintained that India had a right to look to this country for reserves. He believed that India might to a certain extent feel that the changes in the army system had brought it some compensation in the matter of the large increase of the reserves. It was no small matter, because of an emergency they could send large and powerful reserves. That was not paid for by India. He could only repeat that they were most anxious to obtain for India justice in regard to all these charges, and no pains would be spared in this direction. He could not sit down without thanking his noble friend for bringing a matter before the House which was well-deserving the attention of Parliament.

Viscount Cross thanked the noble earl who had just spoken for the very clear declaration that in case of an emergency India might rely on getting all the aid she might want from this country. He was very glad to hear that definite statement, and he was sure it would give general satisfaction throughout the whole of India. No one knew better than himself the difficulties which beset the Secretary of State when he came to deal with the Treasury and the War Office. In all these battles the noble lord might rely upon his support. He hoped the noble earl would press on the Treasury and War Office the necessity of enabling him to carry forward the plans he had sketched out that evening. Some time ago he got the India Council to appoint a very carefully selected committee to go into the whole of these charges. That report was private and he could not place it on the table. The committee went through every charge and he believed that most of their recommendations had been carried out and that there was every disposition to do the Indian people justice.

The Duke of Argyll thought the obligation as between this country and India was enormously on the side of the latter. The Government of India had been a splendid boon to that country, and no native Administration could have maintained those regions in the condition of peace and prosperity in which they had been maintained. On the other hand the charges had been large. The monetary difficulties had enormously increased, and he thought it would be a most unfortunate thing if the people of India should come to suspect that in the interests of the English Budget an undue charge had been placed upon Indian finances.

Lord Stanley of Alderley was understood to call attention to the necessity of reducing the staff at the India Office from an economical point of view.

The Earl of Kimberley said that he was at all times anxious to promote economy, and if it was possible in any way to reduce those charges his noble friend might rely upon him to do so.

The motion was agreed to.

MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES' BILL.

On Tuesday, May 16, on the motion for going into committee on the bill, Lord Connemara, in stating his reason for giving to the principle of this bill his humble but cordial, support particularly with respect to those provisions which affected the Presidency of Madras said he need hardly remind their lordships that the Madras army had an historical record of an interesting and remarkable character. By the bravery and loyality of that army under Lord Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, and the Duke of Wellington, the supremacy of Great Britain was firmly established in the whole of the southern peninsula. The battles fought under those great commanders were fought not only against very brave native soldiers, but against European troops and under the most able French general whom France ever sent to India. The result of those campaigns was to add to the sway of the British Crown nearly 3,000,000 of people, and to establish a peace throughout the whole of that great territory which had lasted now for very nearly 100 years. Under these circumstances, he was sure their lordships would desire that full justice and consideration should be shown to the Madras army in those changes which their lordships might think wise to sanction with respect to our military forces in India. Coming down to modern times, it would be in the recollection of their lordships that the Madras army bore a distinguished part during the last great Mutiny, and it was owing to a great extent to the gallantry of that army that peace was restored in Northern India, while entire tranquility prevailed during those troublesome times in the south of India. The papers on their lordships table showed beyond doubt that the whole condition of affairs with respect to military defence had altered in recent times, not only since the Afghan and Punjab wars, but still more recently. Those who had been connected with the Foreign Office at any time during the last twenty years could not fail to be impressed with the gravity of these events which had taken place in Central Asia. Those who had had an opportunity of studying on the spot even with a civilian's eyes the great system of frontier defence, and the changes and reforms which had lately been introduced into the military and civil administration by Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, and by the untiring energy and genius of Lord Roberts in our trans-Indian territory could not fail to be deeply impressed with the enormous importance of the problems which our army might one day be called on to solve without much warning. The annexation of Upper Burmah changed altogether the status of the Commander-in-Chief of Madras. It was essential that the conduct of war should be with the Government of India; so Upper Burma was placed under the Government of Madras. The extension of the Empire in Burma had brought under our rule new races who might be expected to take part in the defence of the Empire. Further, the creation and extension of railways and telegraphs had not only changed but revolutionised every factor in every military question in India. As an illustration of that, he might state that when the East Coast line, which was begun four years ago, was completed, and which he trusted would be pushed forward with vigour, Madras and the whole of the south of India would be in direct railway communication with Calcutta and the North-West, when materials and troops could be moved in safety from Cape Comorin to Lahore in a very few days. Under these circumstances, he fully recognised the wisdom of giving to the Commander-in-Chief in India that direct command and authority over the five armies of which the Indian forces were composed, and which the Government of India had been struggling to obtain for the last ten years. As a matter of fact, there was no great novel principle involved in the bill, for the Government of India could now, without the authority of Parliament and without the consent of the Madaas Government, do most things affecting the welfare of the Madras sepoys and the efficiency of the Madras army. During the last five years it had amalgamated the transport, the commissariat, and the clothing departments. It had abolished all regiments, it had changed three regiments of Madras infantry into Burman police and recruited them with men from the north. He was far from thinking that the Government of India had been wrong in these changes. Therefore this bill only dealt with a remnant of those changes which required the authority of Parliament—changes which had been in progress and active operation for some years. He could not see in this bill anything which could in any way injuriously affect the Madras sepoy. On the contrary, he was inclined to think that when the Commander-in-Chief in India obtained direct supervision of the Madras army in common with the other armies of the Indian Empire, the position of the sepoy would be improved, and, what was more important, the efficiency of the Madras army would be improved. He did not wish to dwell on the causes which had led to loss of prestige of late years in some particulars and in some classes. Amongst these causes might be mentioned the family system, which was a system, that undoubtedly made the sepoy contented and loyal, but was one which no one could say contributed to the efficiency or the mobility of the army. Another cause to which sufficient attention had not been paid of late years was the classes from which the army had been recruited. All military authorities agreed in thinking that the Madras sapper was an excellent soldier, and had done good service in many parts of the world. There was no reason why that corps should not be largely increased. He wished to allude to the lamented death of General Sir James Dormer, than whom no more popular commander-in-chief ever ruled in India. This question of recruiting had been under that officer's consideration, and it was to be hoped that his policy would be continued by his successor. He wished to say a word respecting the clause in the bill which deprived the Governor's Council of the services of the general commanding the troops. He regretted this proposal, and he did not understand the Secretary of State to attach much importance to its retention, while he was quite sure that the change was undesirable. Every Governor must wish that his Council should be as strong as possible, and would, he should thing, deplore the loss of an officer of the rank and ability of the commandar of the army; and he could conceive a state of things in which the presence of that officer in the Council would be eminently useful. In the event of a political disturbance which rendered it necessary that troops should be sent to the scene of disorder, it would be highly desirable that the military authority should understand the reason why the troops were sent. On the whole he trusted that this bill would raise the Madras army to a state of efficiency and he trusted that no time would be lost in giving to the Government of India an opportunity of carrying the proposed reform into operation.

The House went into committee on the bill. On Clause I (abolition of office of provincial commander-in-chief in India), which contained a provision that the commanders-in-chief in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay should cease to be members of the Council of the Government of Madras and Bombay respectively, Viscount Cross moved an amendment to strike out the word "cease," and provide that the commanders should "continue" to be members of Councils as hitherto. The amendment was agreed to, as were some verbal amendments; and the bill as amended was reported to the House.

MORTALITY IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 12.—Mr. Schwann asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the excessive mortality in recent years in the North-West Provinces and Oude, and in the Punjab, as compared with other parts of India; and whether, and, if so, what steps had been taken to prevent the continuance of such a high mortality.—Mr. G. Russell: The figures show that, while there was a high mortality in 1890 and 1892, the death-rate in 1891 was below the average. The mortality of 1890 was officially attributed to climatic causes. The sanitary reports for 1892 have not yet been received. Sanitary improvements are being pushed on throughout India as fast as the circumstances permit. But it is not to be expected that any steps which may be taken will prevent a specially unhealthy season from increasing the death-rate.

INDIAN SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday May 16, Sir W. Wedderburn asked whether the Secretary of State for India had received a memorial adopted at a public meeting held at Nagpur on April 19 last, protesting against the exclusion of the Central Provinces from the right to recommend a representative to the Supreme Legislative Council under the rules framed in accordance with section 1 of the Indian Councils Act 1892; and whether, having regard to the interests of the ten million inhabitants of the Central Provinces and to the fact that all their laws were enacted by the Viceroy's Council the Secretary of State would consider the desirability of granting to the Central Provinces the right to recommend at least one nominee to that Council as had been granted to provinces which had the advantage of Legislatures of their own.—Mr. G. Russell: The Secretary of State has seen a memorial on the subject referred to by my hon. friend but it has not been received by him officially. The question of the best method of securing the representation on the Viceroy's Council of the provinces which have no Legislatures of their own was fully considered by the Government of India who decided that simple nomination guided by consultation with the persons best qualified to give advice will be the best means of securing representatives from them. This decesion had been approved by the Secretary of State in Council.

COLLISIONS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Early on Sunday morning, the 14th ult., the Dublin steamer City of Hamburg, which left Swansea on Saturday for Hamburg, put back to Swansea and reported that when off Trevose Head in a dense fog she had come into collision with the steamship Countess Evelyne, of Cardiff, which was bound from Bilbao. Both vessels are reported to have been going dead slow, but neither seems to have heard the other before the City of Hamburg struck the Countess Evelyne on the quarter. Captain Evans, of the latter, was on deck, and he at once rushed aboard the City of Hamburg. The mate was below at the time, but he managed to get aboard too before the Cardiff vessel sank. The Captain of the City of Hamburg at once lowered three boats, but these could only pick up the dead body of a child, aged two, and a seaman who died before reaching port. There were eight passengers aboard the Countess Evelyne, and these, with all the crew but the captain and mate, were drowned, twenty-four lives being lost in all. The passengers were:—Mrs. Williams and her son and daughter, of Bilbao; the English wife of a Spanish gentleman and her son and daughter; and two gentlemen named Bartou and Lewis. The child's body was landed by the City of Hamburg at Swansea. On Tuesday, Mr. Hopwood, a journalist, of Shepherd's-bush-green, London, arrived and discovered that the little girl was his grand-daughter, Doris de Otuday, the daughter of Senor Pedro de Otuday, and of Ada Florence, his wife. Mr. Hopwood was expecting his daughter and her two children, Doris and Leonard, to arrive in London on Sunday.

The Countess Evelyne was an iron screw steamer of 1,354 tons, built in 1882 by Caird and Purdie, of Barrow, and was owned by the Countess Evelyne Company, (Limited), of which Mr. James Ware, Penarth, is managing director. The City of Hamburg is a screw steamer of 1,219 gross tonnage. She was built at Sunderland in 1881, and was a Dublin boat. The crew mostly hailed from Pembrokeshire, of which county the master is a native.

The steamer Ataka, of Liverpool, put into Barry Dock, Cardiff, on Saturday evening, the 13th ult, and reported having been in collision during a fog with a sailing vessel near Lundy. The sailing vessel was not seen afterwards, and it is feared that she went down with all hands. The Ataka had her port bow damaged, and a spar from the other vessel went through her side.

The steamship Londoner of Newcastle, foundered in the North Sea, off Palling, on Sunday morning. A dense mist, which had hung over the sea all night, was just lifting when she collided with a north-bound steamer, the name of which has not transpired. She was so seriously damaged that she sank shortly afterwards. Her crew took to their boats, and were picked up by her Majesty's ship Bullfrog, which conveyed them to Gromer. The Londoner was a double-funnelled steamer of upwards of a thousand tons register. Several passengers were injured, one of them, named Ambrosoli so severely that he died immediately after being landed.

THE UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The Prince of Wales has appointed half-past four on the afternoon of June 6 for the foundation—stone laying of the new wing of the Royal United Service Institution. There will be a short special religious service, conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury assisted by the Chaplain of the Fleet, the Chaplain General of the Forces, and the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal. Purses will then be presented, and the Prince will afterwards declare to be open the bazaar, which is to take place in the Banqueting Hall, in aid of the building fund. Though the Princess of Wales has not made any official promise to appear at the stall, it is hoped that her Royal Highness may accompany the Prince. Meantime she is giving her warm support to the Bazaar both by assistance and advice; and at the stall furnished by the Household Cavalry the name of Her Royal Highness, with those of Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Errol, is likely to appear as a stall-holder. The Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Louis of Battenberg have placed their names at the head of the list of those responsible for the stalls filled by the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve, and the Royal Marines, and acting with them will be Countess Spencer, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Brassey, Lady Charles Scott, the Hon. Lady Tryon, Lady Commerell, Lady Dewell, Lady Tullis, and Lady Jephson. At the Cavalry stall the Duchess of Teck takes the initiative, and here also will be Viscountess Downe and Lady Edmond Talbot; Princess Christian, with Lady Suffield and Lady Theodora Davidson, preside over the gifts of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; the Brigade of Guards are undertaking the supply of the flower tent, and to this the Duchess of Connaught and Lady Methuen are lending their assistance; while Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) Lady Audrey Buller and Lady Grenfell are to be in charge of the stand by which the Infantry will be represented. Princess Henry of Battenberg will officiate on behalf of the reserve forces.

THE EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION.

The Duke of York on Saturday afternoon (May 13) formally opened the Gardening and Forestry Section of the Earl's Court Exhibition. A large number of distinguished visitors, including several Indian Princes, were present. His Royal Highness was greeted with much warmth. In replying to an address presented to him, he said he felt deeply touched by the congratulations that had been offered him on his approaching marriage, and that it was a source of great gratification to both Princess May and himself that the announcement of their engagement had been so kindly received by all classes throughout the country. After declaring the exhibition open the Duke of York, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, was conducted through the grounds, and before leaving expressed to Mr. H. E. Milner, chairman of the Executive Committee, his gratification at the reception he had met with, and his admiration of all he had seen. After the ceremony Mr. H. E. Milner and the Executive Committee of the Exhibition entertained a large company, including the Maharanee of Gondal, his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, Lord Salisbury, the Lord Mayor, and Cardinal Vaughan, at Luncheon. An illumination of the grounds brought the day's proceedings to a most satisfactory close.

Large numbers of spectators lined the banks of the Thames on Monday between the City and Chelsea, to witness Capt. Boyton's water parade, which is to be one of the great features of the Earl's Court Show. While some members of the procession were conveyed in boats, others walked the waters shod with miniature canoes, others rode on water cycles, and others navigated the stream in the paddling dress invented by their employer.

THE HEALTH OF THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

The condition of the Duchess of Fife (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* is informed) is causing some apprehension in royal circles. Her Royal Highness has not regained her strength since her confinement, and it is being suggested that she should go for a prolonged voyage. The weakness, which really dates from the early days of the Duchess's married life, is thought to have been due to a severe cold caught while coaching. The young daughter of the Duchess would have been christened a fortnight ago had the mother been strong enough to attend the ceremony.

To Overcome Weakness.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

On May 15 a deputation from the British Medical Association and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland waited on the Secretary for War to suggest amendments in the conditions of service of the Army Medical Department. Among the deputation were Dr. Cameron, M. P., Dr. Farquharson, M. P., Dr. Macgregor, M. P., Mr. Ernest Hart, Bgde.-Surg J. F. Beattie, Dr. Bridgwater, Bgde-Surg. J. F. Fishbourne, Surg.-Genl. G. L. Hinde, C. B., Bgde.-Surg. Lt.-Col. M'Leod, Surg.-Gen. Sir J. W. Moore (vice-president of the College of Physicians of Ireland), Mr. C. N. Macnamara, Bgde-Surg. F. B. Staples, Surg.-Major Gen. Thomson, and Dr. Carte and Prof. Houston (from the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland.)

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was accompanied by Lord Sandhurst, Sir Ralf Thompson, Sir Redvers Buller, Mr. Woodall, M. P., Sir William Mackinnon; and Captain Sinclair, M. P., and Mr. Fleetwood Wilson, C. B., private secretaries.

Dr. Cameron introduced the deputation and Mr. Ernest Hart directed attention to the main points that it was desired to lay before the Secretary for War. A carefully drawn-up memorandum of these had been prepared, and it was urged, among other things, that the Army Medical Staff and Medical Staff Corps should be formed into a consolidated corps on lines similar to the Royal Engineers, the Army Service Corps, and Ordnance Store Corps, but with limited army command as at present; that foreign service should be restored to the old rates—namely, five years in India and the healthy Colonies and three years in unhealthy Colonies, according to the recommendation of the Camperdown Commission, which was practically acceded to by Mr. Stanhope over a year ago; that some revision of the new titles was required; that "three years in a rank" before being permitted to retire was too long; that the extension of service for surgeon-major-generals bore most hardly on the department, &c. The strongest appeal was made against the six years' tour in India. Mr. Hart was proceeding to comment upon the proposed revision of the new titles, when Mr. Campbell-Bannerman asked what he looked upon as the advantages to the officers of the corps derivable from the revised titles.

Mr. Hart replied that they would give the officers rank, and relieve them from a great number of annoyances to which they were subject under the compound titles in having no home, no solidity as a body, and no status.

Other gentlemen having spoken, including Dr. Moore, Dr. Carle, Prof. Houston, Dr. Hinde, Dr. Fishbourne, Dr. Macnamara, Dr. Staples, and Dr. Thomson.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in reply, explained that he was present rather to hear than to say anything, but he noticed that the points submitted were of very great importance, and that the question of tour of service in India was the most important of all, and would require very careful examination. Generally, he could say that the testimony given that day was very strong and very striking, and that the Government were bound to consider the health of those in the medical service, and through that the efficiency of that service. With regard to the proposal to consolidate all the branches of the service into a corps, that had been considered before, and he had no strong opinion one way or another on the subject. He had been amused to find that there was some disposition to object to the ample titles with which the officers were at present furnshed—(laughter)—but he rather thought the general opinion of the country would concur. Whether, however, the titles could be simplified as proposed was a matter on which he could hardly give an off-hand opinion at this moment. The circumstances of the service were of course peculiar in themselves, and a comparison with other branches of the service might often be entirely misleading. At all events, those for whom he spoke would be most anxious to do anything they could which would meet the sentiments as well as the necessities and the efficiency of the officers of the service. He could not say more than that, because many things had to be taken into consideration before a decision could be come to. In giving a reply of this kind his object was not evasion, but only to get full time for the consideration of every point. They wanted to do nothing but justice to the medical staff, for they knew how excellent and valuable its services were, and everything that had been said should receive the most real and genuine consideration.

SERVICE IN INDIA.

Subsequently the deputation waited upon Lord Kimberley at the India Office, to present before him various points relating more especially to that department. Sir Joseph Fayrer and Gen. Newmarch accompanied his lordship. Lord Kimberley, in reply, referring to the question of the extended tour of foreign service, said that if the War Office were to determine that the rule should be changed he did not think it would meet with any serious opposition from the Indian Government. As to the recreest that the medical officers should as far as possible return to service with the Army Corps that they knew and the part of India which they had had experience of, in the event of four Army Corps being formed, the point urged would be borne in mind and considered in connection with the whole of the arrangements. When the change was made with regard to the rank, in 1879, Lord Granville, then Secretary for State, informed the War Office that he positively declined to admit a charge upon the Indian revenue for higher pay or increased expenditure which might arise from the publication of the warrant. The ground taken was that the whole matter had been considered in the consolidated pay, which the Indian Government considered to be sufficient for the medical officers. The change of rank was a thing which that office had nothing to do with, or the Government of India, and they declined, because the Secretary of State for War chose to make a change, to increase their liabilities. Upon that ground he stood now. They entirely objected to any expense by reason of warrants which were issued by the War Office without their consent and without their concurrence. They gave due and ample notice that they would not be bound by that warrant; they had stood upon ever since, and he was not prepared to depart from that position now, a position which was rendered all the more necessary by reason of their present financial position. He objected that the Indian Government should have put upon it serious and unjustifiable expense by the War Office, the Treasury, and the House of Commons in directions which they did not approve, and certainly such a time was an exceedingly unfavourable one for the advancement of such arguments by the deputation. It was possible that they might show that there ought to be a revision of the pay in India for the medical service, but that question must be considered on its merits, and they declined absolutely to be bound to pay more money because of changes which the War Office thought proper to make. On the question of the depreciation of the rupee he entirely sympathised with them and admitted that they had a grievance. The consideration of that point could not be long postponed, and of course the medical officers would receive consideration along with others in any re-arrangement that might be made. He was not in the smallest degree insensible to the great and admirable services of the medical officers of the staff in India or to the necessity of their due and proper remuneration, and thought that no officers in the service deserved more consideration than they did. He promised that their representations should receive careful consideration.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH ON THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on May 16 attended the annual meeting of the Sailors' Rest, Devonport, conducted by Miss Weston. The Duke of Edinburgh, who presided, remarked that the work Miss Weston had carried on for many years had borne excellent fruit in the Service, and had created a real and permanent affection among naval men for her and her colleagues. Within the period of his connection with the Navy the conduct of the men had undergone a great change. Their behaviour was now remarkably good, every year offences of all kinds in the Navy grew less numerous, and acts of insubordination, want of respect to superiors, and disobedience to commands had especially decreased through the greater sobriety of the men. To a large extent this improvement in the respectability and conduct of the men was owing to the fact of their entering the Service as boys, and early being trained in habits of discipline and self-respect. To the training ships Miss Weston's Sailors' Rest rendered valuable service. The Duchess and himself had always taken a warm interest in the institution, and wished it continued prosperity and success.

THE ARCH DUKE OF AUSTRIA IN AUSTRALIA.

The Austrian Warship Kaiseren Elisabeth sailed for Sydney from Thursday Island. The Hon. John Douglas took the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este and his suite in the Albatross on a shooting expedition to the mainland, returning in the evening. The Archduke declined any public reception, consequently the address which had been prepared was presented to him by only four seidents going off on board.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

RECEPTION BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Imperial Institute was the scene of a highly interesting and picturesque function on May 17. Following up the successful and memorable pageant of the opening day, the reception by H. R. H. the President and the Executive Council was bound to be either a very great success or a failure, however comparative the sense in which that word unknown to the dictionary of youth, were used. The happy auspices of the opening day were abundantly justified by the second jubilee appearance of the Imperial Excutive, and those who were privileged to be present—and the privilege was bountifully distributed—may rest happy in the thought that they were assisting at a most memorable and historical gathering. To attempt to give a list of noteworthy names would be as vain as to essay to chronicle the equally worthy whom fame has hitherto neglected to magnify. The enormous crowd, for whom there was still plenty of room, and—great credit to the organising powers—ample opportunity for refreshment, embraced all sorts and conditions of her Majesty's subjects to whom Imperial and colonial interests could in anywise be especially dear, by right or by fame, or by service. The invitations of the Executive Council were responded to in the most liberal manner, and some one outside the Institute as soon as the doors were opened recalled the magnificent opening in the crowd of notable arrivals, if not in the gay array of the grand stands.

The break in the spell of Queen's weather had watered the roads more effectively than the deluging hydrostatic vans which tyrannously use their strength like giants in times of drought. But the good fortune of a veature to which her Majesty's good will has been so conspicuously shown was vindicated last night, as the rain held up just at the right time, and the courts and gardens, elaborately and beautifully illuminated by Mr. Pain, presented the appearance of an undrenched fairy-land. The Royal Artillery Band in the West Garden kiosk, and Mr. Dan Godfrey's Orchestra Band in the Indian Pavilion, discoursed their sweet and moving music, in which the dance music was the most popular and the most appropriate to crowds of fair women and the men who were privileged to be in charge of them. Fairy-like as was the appearance of the gardens, with fountains playing and a wealth of beautifully-blended lights outlining even the very flower-beds, the dresses of the ladies, varied as they were by the rich robes of Chinese and Indian visitors, made a finer show than the abundant illuminations.

As the guests were arriving a merry peal was ringing from the great tower, which was effectively illuminated with a band of coloured lights round the belfry. The great staircase was soon filled with a mass of guests, diamonds and decorations flashing and sparkling on every side. At the top of the staircase the long galleries to left and right afforded an inviting promenade, lit by brilliant electric lights and lavishly supplied with inviting seats and the snuggest of cosy corners. No ball was ever half so well supplied with pleasant modes for sitting out as the hospitable corridors of the Imperial Institute. A vast number of the earlier arrivals—and they were legion—made their way, regardless of the delights of the illuminated gardens, and the inviting coolness and quiet of the corridors, to the great hall, which remains exactly as it was on the occasion of the opening ceremony last week. Here where all the red baize seats with their numbers, now conveying no exclusive privilege; there were the royal dais and the imperial canopy; there were all the decorations, the banners and shields and devices, and all looking ever so much more imposing by the artificial light than they did in the sunshine of the great opening day. While the people seated themselves to wait patiently for they knew not exactly what, in the great hall, or roamed through the stately and beautiful palace of art and commerce charmed by the sweet strains of the Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, or strolled about the fairyland outside, where Cavaliere Zavertal and Mr. Dan Godfrey, Jun., were conducting their respective bands, the Prince of Wales and a distinguished company were dining, the Indian Princes being among the honoured guests. Through the corridors and courts and gardens flitted fantastic forms appropriate to the central home of the union of our scattered family Indians, richly arrayed, smiling as though appreciating the personal side of the imposing recognition of unity; Indian ladies, under the care of their English sisters, in exquisite attire, and gauzily superior to their corseted sisters of the ruling race; Chinamen, really old prints of the Exhibition of 1851, and Chinese ladies like those who made such an impression at the ceremony of May 10. There is plenty of occupation in simply gazing at the wonderful scene and hearing the music and when the music ceases the mellow bells ring out from the tower, and suggest the coming wedding day, for all loyal hearts are with Eulalia.

But that for which all are really looking and waiting comes at last, and, with royal punctuality, at the appointed time. A great sound of cheering fills the halls and corridors, and spreads out into the grounds, and the crowds thicken and focus themselves at all points of vantage, as the royal procession goes on their extended tour of inspection. They come by the stately stairway, and through the building and by the gardens, where the exquisite effect of the coloured lights and the elaborate decorations caused evident pleasure to eyes which never fail to appreciate that which is provided for their pleasure. The Prince of Wales leads the way with Princess Christian. Hearty and sincere as are the greetings to the Heir Apparent, the great enthusiasm of all the vast crowds is reserved for the Duke of York and Princess May, who come, arm-in-arm, some little way behind. Princess May is dressed in an evening gown of pale mauve, which is exceedingly becoming. But she and the Duke of York seem still a little shy of the enthusiastic public recognition which they are destined to receive wherever and whenever they appear. The party includes also the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and an imposing contingent of Indian Princes. Besides these there were in the procession, or party of inspection, Lord Herschell, Mr. Goschen, Sir Frederick Leighton, Lord Cross, Lord Brassey, Lord Spencer, and Mr. Gladstone. The Premier, who looked pale and irritated, was made the object of a highly ill-mannered demonstration. Not even the presence of the Prince of Wales, nor the occasion on which both Mr. Gladstone and the demonstrators were alike guests of the Executive Council, saved the Prime Minister from a determined and prolonged manifestation of ill-will. Mr. Gladstone afterwards dined with the Lord Chancellor at the Imperial Institute in company with the Prince of Wales and the Indian Princes.

ACCIDENT AT THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

A shocking accident, resulting in the death of two men and the narrow escape of five others, occured on Monday morning the 15th ultimo at the Channel Tunnel works, in the submarine tunnel which was destined to connect England with France. Since the boring of the Channel Tunnel was stopped by Mr. Chamberlain, when he was President of the Board of Trade, the tunnel, with its machinery, timber supports, &c., has been maintained in precisely the same condition as it was on the day when the work was stopped. The tunnel is as nearly as possible one mile and a quarter in length, and it is periodically visited for the purpose of keeping everything in repair. On Monday morning a gang of five or six men descended the shaft shortly after 7 o'clock for the purpose of carrying out some repairs. Only an hour before they went down the air machine had been at work pumping air into the further end of the heading. This is always done before the tunnel is entered, in order that any foul air may be driven out. The men had not been down very long before cries for help were heard from the bottom of the shaft. A relief party quickly descended and found that all the men were more or less suffering from suffocation. The scene at the bottom of the shaft was a terrible one, several of the men being quite exhausted. They were sent to the surface as speedily as possible, some of them being apparently dead. In the heading the fumes of carbonic acid gas were so overhelming that it was not possible to penetrate very far. The relief party also suffered considerably. It was soon found that two men, named Fisher and Parker, were missing. They were subsequently recovered from the heading quite dead. Both leave wives and families. From the stories of the survivors it appears that the men had advanced some distance into the tunnel, when they suddenly became sensible of a suffocating feeling. Those in advance called out, and then all returned to the bottom of the shaft as quickly as possible. But the deadly fumes followed them so quickly that they were almost overpowered. Fisher, in running back, seems to have knocked off his hat. It is supposed that he tried to pick it up, and that, in stooping, he inhaled the carbonic acid gas, which would be more dense on the ground. Horton either tried to assist his comrade or fell over his body. Some of the others tried to drag the men away, and nearly lost their own lives in the attempt. The theory of the cause of the disaster is that some of the old timber on the heading which was being repaired became ignited and smouldered, and that when the air was pumped into the far end of the heading it gradually drove the vitiated air towards the outlet.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

A British Cavalry Regiment was lately ordered from Indian to the Cape; and an officer of the Army Medical Staff was sent with it in medical charge. The officer was performing his tour of duty in the service of the Indian Government. His orders came from the Indian Government. He did not want to go to the Cape, and the journey exposed him to much expense and private inconvenience. Nevertheless, on his return he learned that he had been placed on English pay from the day he left Bombay till the day he returned. It may be said that he was engaged for the journey on Imperial, not on Indian business, and I do not blame the Indian Government for looking closely after

THE ALLEGED INDIAN ARMY SCANDAL.

Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren, M. P., writes to the "Westminster Gazette":—

The British Committee for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice in India and throughout the British Dominions have seen Lord Robert's denial of the statements which they have made on the authority of Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell regarding the existence of the system of State regulation of vice in the various cantonments which they visited in India; and notwithstanding Lord Robert's denial of some statements, and his disbelief in the accuracy of others, I repeat, as chairman of that committee, that we have in our possession complete evidence of the following facts. In each cantonment visited by those ladies they found that systematic provision is made—

(1) For the residence of native women exclusively for British soldiers; (2) for their compulsory examination at prescribed periods by medical officers; (3) for their compulsory detention in hospital under the orders of the examining officers; (4) with penal consequences in case of disobedience, of fine or imprisonment, or of expulsion from the cantonment.

Further, there are quarters, called 'chacklas,' assigned for prostitutes. In each of these cantonments a register is kept of the chakla women. In almost every instance the chakla, with its occupants, is managed by a woman supetintendent, called the Mahaldarni, who is paid either out of the cantonment funds, or by a share of the women's earnings, or by income from both sources. When a regiment removes, these women, with the Mahaldarni, accompany it on the march in carts provided for their transport, or are sent by railway. During their progress they are protected by European guards.

Every registered woman is required to present herself for periodical examination by the appointed British medical officer, usually once a week, but in some cantonments twice a week. The women subjected to this examination, and even the Mahaldarnis, speak of it with abhorrence.

After each examination the women are dismissed with liberty to resume their shameful occupation, or they are detained in the hospital, and receive an allowance from the contonment fund ranging from two to three pence per diem.

If the registered woman fails to attend on the prescribed day for examination, the medical officer sends to her by the native police, or reports her to the cantonment magistrate; if disobedient, she is threatened with arrest, fine, imprisonment, or expulsion from the cantonment. If she leave the hospital without a formal discharge, she is liable to like penalties.

If she leave the contonment without a permit (which is given only after medical examination), she is either forbidden to re-enter absolutely, or readmitted upon examination. Expulsion or exclusion is generally tantamount to starvation. These hospitals are used almost exclusively for specific diseases contracted by registered women. In only one or two are diseases of any other kind ever treated, and that very seldom. Patients other than prostitutes are rarely admitted.

The women compelled to submit to this periodical examination are the registered women reserved for British troops; a few other women consorting with native soldiers are occasionally sent to the Lock Hospital for treatment. There are further details which I need not now specify.

As Lord Roberts denies all knowledge of the system of registration, and says, "I do not believe in the exitence of such certificates," I will add that I have before me now such a certificate, headed:—1892, Ticket of *Registered Prostitutes* in the cantonment of—(I suppress the name for the present). Then follows Name. Caste, *Registered Number*, Place of residence, *Date of Registration*, and personal Appearance. At the foot it bears the signature of the cantonment magistrate. On the other side are six columns as follows:—year and month, Date of Inspection for first half of month, signature of Medical Officer, Date of Inspection for second half of month, signature of Medical Officer, and finally, Remarks. There are several entries in these columns showing periodical examination.

I do not question Lord Roberts's good faith in what he says. It is clear he does not know what is going on, and I rejoice to find that he obviously agrees with us that the resolution of the House of Commons of 1888 must be obeyed in India. He expresses his perfect readiness to give evidence before the departmental committee which is inquiring into the question of whether that resolution has been obeyed; and I hope the committee will take his evidence as early as convenient.

THE ALLEGED DESERTION FROM THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT NEW YORK.

Mr. Gourley asked in the House of Commons on the 15th ult. whether about seventy men had deserted from H. M. S. *Blake* and other vessels forming the British Squadron attending the International Naval Review at New York; if so, whether the Admiralty had received any official information as to the cause of the desertion; if not, whether it was the intention of the First Lord to institute an inquiry; and whether any Consular convention existed applicable to seamen of the two navies between this country and the States, or whether similar regulations existed between the two countries with regard to desertions, as in the days of slavery.

Mr. Robertson: No official report has been received relative to alleged desertions from H. M. S. *Blake* and other vessels of the British Squadron. The treaty between Great Britain and the United States of June 3, 1882, respecting deserters from the mercantile marine does not include the surrender of deserters from ships of war. No other arrangement bearing upon the subject exists between the two countries.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

According to telgrams received in Paris on May 17, the French advance upon Siamese territory has resulted in a serious conflict between Siamese troops and an Annamite detachment which was escorting a convoy supplies to Khong. The Annamites are stated to have fired first. A number of soldiers were killed on both sides, and there were some casualties among the French officers. Capt. Thoreux was taken prisoner. The Siamese Government declines to accept any responsibility in the matter.—The "Temps" of May 16, in an article on the recent telegram from Rangoon published in a London morning paper according to which the British officers charged with the delimitation of the frontier between Siam and Burma, have granted to the former the ancient Burmese state of Kyaingchaing, lying to the east and west of the Mekong River says:—"This cession cannot be regarded as valid, even admitting that it has been made. It is clear from documents already published that the Burmese Government declared in 1884 that the extreme limits of its territory did not go beyond the Mekong River. Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how the British Government, which has substituted its own rights for those of the Burmese Empire, can cede to Siam territories which Burma has officially admitted not to belong to her."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, May 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J W Muir, BCS	Major A C Bunny, ISC
Sir W A A Stewart, Bart, B	Capt J A Brown, ISC
Mr G P Rose, CIE, B	Capt C Y Crommelin, ISC
Mr H Humfress, B	Capt F H Yate, ISC
Mr H J A Hervey, B	Capt F P L White, ISC
Mr T Finney, B	Capt C J Orr, ISC
Mr A B Kennedy, B	Lieut H O Parr, ISC
Mr S P W V Luke, CIE, B	Lieut W R Robertson, ISC
Mr F W Chanter, B	Lieut C N V Lyne, ISC
Mr W G Underwood, MCS	Lieut H O Orr, ISC
Mr S B Murray, B	Surg-Col H Cook, MD
Mr H H O'Connell, B	Surg-Major M O'Dwyer, Civil
Mr J D S FitzMaurice, BCS	Surg-Major S J Thomson, IMS
Major-Gen. C J East, Dist. Staff	Surg-Major A W F Street, IMS
Col F W Chatterton, Inf	Surg-Capt H Hendley
Col H M B Burlton, ISC	Surg-Capt P J Mullane, MD, IMS
Col C P Newport, ISC	Surg-Capt F H Henderson, IMS
Major T H Goldney, ISC	Surg-Capt A O Evans, IMS
Major E L Elliot, ISC	
Major J G C Curtis, Oxford L Inf	

GRAND EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E T Lloyd, BCS, 3 mos	Lieut W R Robertson, ISC, 14 days
Mr R E Acklam, B, 1 wk	Lieut H M Brownlow, ISC, 6 mos
Mr E A Dennys, B, 1 mo	Lieut H H Southey, ISC, till Oct 10
Mr W H Price, B, 9 mos	Lieut W B Young, ISC, 8 mos
Mr P Cooper, B, 6 mos	Lieut A J Campbell, ISC, 1 mo
Mr T M Horsfall, MCS, 9 mos	
Mr H G Gell, Bo, 3½ mos	
Mr W S Owen, Bo, 6 mos	
Capt J R Sandwith, ISC, 3 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr E Parry, B	Capt G A Gott, ISC
Mr H J Blasdale, B	Lieut C Ede M Norie, ISC
Mr R E Acklom, B	Lieut J L Orr, ISC
Mr C W P St John, M	2nd-Lieut E T Carwithen, ISC
Mr W S Turnbull, Bo	
Mr A S M Sitohie, Bo	

THE ANTI-HOME RULE AGITATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S VISIT TO BELFAST.

After a few days' rest at Hatfield, Lord Salisbury left London for Belfast on Monday, 21st ultimo. Arrangements had been made for a great procession in Londonderry, on Saturday, the 20th ultimo.

MR. BALFOUR AT MANCHESTER.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., was made the recipient, at Manchester, on May 17, of a receipted account for £1,200, the amount of his costs in the petition against his return for East Manchester, and two oil paintings. Replying to a vote of confidence in the Unionist party, the right hon. gentleman declared that they were prepared to resist the iniquitous Home Rule Bill as many times as it was brought forward, and as an alternative he advocated a policy of firmness, justice, and generosity to heal the deep wounds which had been inflicted upon Ireland.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in Birmingham, on May 17, said that information had reached him from all parts of the country showing that, since the General Election, a great change had come over public opinion. Even in Scotland the Non-conformist conscience was becoming sensitive to the cries of co-religionists in Ireland, and he was assured that Mr. Gladstone had no chance of being re-elected for Midlothian at the next General Election, which he anticipated would happen within a few months.

LORD R. CHURCHILL'S VIEWS.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking on May 13, at the Portman Rooms, dwelt chiefly on the discussion on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, and repudiated the charge of obstruction brought against the Unionist party. He said he could not imagine a more desperate situation than that of the Government would be in October after the House of Lords had rejected the Home Rule Bill. If they reintroduced and passed it through the House of Commons it would certainly meet a second rejection in the House of Lords, and he therefore anticipated that a General Election must come soon.

Lord R. Churchill, speaking at Reading, on May 17, said the Government and the Irish party were the two swindling confederates in the confidence trick, and the English people was the simple countryman whom they desired to impose upon. Great Britain, however, knew too much of the character of these two parties to be taken in by their dodges and frauds.

THE PRIMROSE DAMES.

The ladies of the Grand Council of the Primrose League and their friends, numbering some hundreds, held their annual meeting in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on May 12. Sir W. Marriot presided, and a very favourable report of the operations of the Council during the year was presented. Mrs. Rowan, a lady from Tralee, addressed the meeting on the Home Rule Bill, which presaged, she said, ruin to the country, and was not wanted by the respectable classes in Ireland. Mr. Cust, M.P., and Mr. Carson, M.P., also spoke on the bill.

MR. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AT THE EIGHTY CLUB.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was the guest of the Eighty Club at a dinner given in his honour at the Freemasons' Tavern, on May 12. The right hon. gentleman, referring to the business in the House of Commons, said the obstruction to be seen there nightly was quite unprecedented, inasmuch as it was by parties of Loyalists and Constitutionalists, who were supposed to be the friends of law and order. The unflinching steadfastness of the Liberal party, led by the high spirit and the keenness and weight of the great statesman who was at their head, must, however, eventually triumph.

THE RIGHTS OF PROTESTANTS.

Mr. Davitt, speaking at Portsmouth, on May 17, dealt with various objections raised to the Home Rule policy. Referring to the statement that Home Rule meant Rome Rule, he denied that, under any circumstances, the majority in Ireland could ever dream of interfering with the rights of Protestants.

PROF. TYNDALL AND HOME RULE.

Prof. Tyndall, writing to a Presbyterian minister at Belfast, in reply to some resolutions against the Home Rule Bill, says:—

Nations, like individuals, have their evil dreams, and the phase through which things are passing in the British House of Commons resembles a nightmare more than a reality of life. After having passed through seventy-six years of his existence in a condition of sanity, an English statesman adopts an idea which throughout the whole of his previous political career he had violently opposed. He suddenly directs his efforts to the wreck of a measure which, at the zenith of his intellectual strength and clearness, he had pronounced grand and beneficent. This portentous change was only too obviously due to an overpowering lust of power which had taken possession of this aged man. Yet I doubt whether Mr. Gladstone is the chief traitor of his camp. The chief constitution of his mind renders him, for the time being, irresponsible for his acts. Having swerved in his failing years from all the traditions of his healthiest life, instead of being protected by the young men around him against that tendency to self-delusion, of which they are well aware, he finds himself surrounded by sycophants who push into monstrous activity the worst qualities of his character. These are the worst traitors of the present hour.

The Professor says there are dangerous possibilities of Mr. John Morley playing the role of Robespierre, and that this accomplished knight of the pen may vicariously become the knight of the sword employed to shed the blood of heroes. The rising of Ulster against enslavement to the Romish priesthood may readily become the occasion of such crimes. It was Mr. Morley who introduced the virus of Home Rule into the brain of Mr. Gladstone. Referring to the last Administration, he says it remains an historic fact that Mr. Balfour quelled anarchy, checked sedition, and stimulated trade, but, above all, looked to the wants of the suffering people of Ireland.

"I do not," the Professor says, in conclusion, "aspire to be a prophet, but it strikes me that the publication of Mr. Gladstone's scheme will prove the death-knell of his political life. Seven years of concealment out of power and seven months of concealment in power had raised the expectations of his dupes to the highest pitch. They believed that their great magician had a measure up his sleeve that would solve the Irish problem. They now see what that measure is—a scandalous and traitorous surrender to the enemies of Britain throughout the world."

AGRARIAN LEGISLATION FOR THE DECCAN.

Sir J. Fergusson, M.P., presided on the 18th ultimo, over a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, when Sir R. West read a paper on "An Agrarian Legislation for the Deccan and its Results." The lecturer gave a description of the Schulze Delitsch and Raffeisian systems of mutual credit, by which, he said, the poorer classes, especially in Germany and Italy, had continued to find and dispense large funds in the requisite financing of both small manufacturers and agriculture. It was to people's banks, rather than to direct Government aid, that he would look as a means of social regeneration in India. In India and the Deccan, at least as much as in Europe, the moral factor was the most important, even in the economic problem. A study of the working of the co-operative societies in Germany or Italy showed that by mutual vigilance and social pressure the worthless members of the borrowing classes were weeded out, while those who, by nature, would hover on the verge of thriftlessness, were kept on the right side of the boundary and preserved as honourable members of the industrial community. No system of advances by Govern ment, and no banking on the mere principle of profit-making, could be compared for stimulating efficiency with the associations in which every member was concerned to support and improve the character and capacity of all his fellows.

INDIAN APPEALS.

On May 13, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, refused the petition of Robert McCrea for special leave to appeal from a judgment and conviction of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces of India of June 13, 1892, under sections of the Indian Penal Code. —On the same date their lordships delivered judgment in the case of "Moni Bushan v. Rajani Kant Mookerji, an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal on July 24, 1889, reversing a decision of the district Judge of Moorshedabad. Lord Morris said, on the whole, the opinion of their lordships concurred in result with that of the district judge, and they would humbly advise her Majesty that the judgment of the High Court ought to be reversed, and the judgment of the district judge restored. The respondent must pay the costs of the appeal to the High Court and of that appeal.

As was anticipated, the police have not been successful in recovering the bronze pen which "certain evil-disposed person or persons" stole from the hand of the statue of Lord Lawrence on the Mall at Lahore. But, says the local paper, Government or the Municipality have given "Jan Larens" a new pen after letting him stand for some time offering the people of the Punjab only Hobson's choice of being ruled by the sword or nothing. The new quill is much stumpier than the old one.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANK CRISIS.

The calmer feeling prevalent, says that *Sydney Mail* of the 13th ultimo., since the Bank Issue Bill passed seems to have been accentuated by the adoption of the reconstruction scheme of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. There is a very general feeling of satisfaction at the result arrived at. It is felt that liquidation would not be in the interests of any class concerned. The shareholders, the depositors, and the customers of the bank generally would suffer by the wrench of disorganisation of business interests. A sense of relief is felt that such a calamity has been averted by mutual concessions on the part of shareholders and depositors; for such are represented in the scheme which has been adopted. Measured by the ordinary standard of market values, the loss has fallen most heavily on the proprietors of the bank, who legally are responsible for the suspension of payment and its consequences. No doubt some inconvenience will be caused to depositors with current accounts, but as it will be in the interest of the bank, means will probably be found to mitigate this. The working out of the scheme will probably be attended with less embarrassment than is feared. The disinclination of British depositors to accept liability as preference shareholders in a bank in a country where all the conditions are not fully known to them has been wisely provided for by the substitution of negotiable deposit receipts with a currency of 20 years.

The reconstruction scheme of the Australian Joint Stock Bank last Saturday underwent a final revision by a conference of the committee appointed by the depositors at their meeting on Friday, and of the directors of the institution. One important alteration has been introduced providing for the issue of negotiable inscribed deposit stock to such depositors as are unwilling to take up preferential shares, such stock to bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The depositors outside the colonies have a third alternative of negotiable deposit receipts bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. This change gets rid of the compulsion to take preferential shares and thus incur what is thought by some to be a remote liability. Undoubtedly this improves the scheme. Any reconstruction which does least violence to original contracts is the one which ought to be adopted. At the same time the preferential shares will probably prove attractive to many depositors. Consequent on this change of course the arrangement in clause 2 will have to be modified. It will not be £1,433,980 preferential capital paid up, but that amount in preferential capital, negotiable inscribed deposit stock, and negotiable deposit receipts, with a currency of 20 years; 156,602 ordinary £10 shares paid up to £4 10s. per share, £704,709; and of the uncalled capital it is proposed to call up £3 instead of 30s. per share—£1 on allotment, and £2 in 5s. instalments quarterly, the first to be paid at the expiration of three months, and the last at the end of 24 months from the date of incorporation. The shareholders are thus called upon to pay up £469,806 of fresh capital, instead of £239,903, their further liability resting at £2 10s. per share, or £391,505. Another alteration provides for the merging of the preferential shares into ordinary shares after the bank has paid to them 10 half-yearly dividends at the rate of not less than 7 per cent. per annum, or until the full amount of the unpaid capital shall have been paid up on the ordinary shares. In either case the preference as to capital and dividends shall cease. Any holder of preference shares is to be entitled at any time to convert such shares into fully paid-up ordinary shares. The difficulty with regard to current accounts has been provided for by giving the directors the discretionary power of granting an overdraft at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to any depositor of the old company who shall have a balance to the credit of his current account with the old company. The final clause provides for six directors to be elected by the shareholders and the holders of negotiable inscribed deposit stock, which is an obviously desirable simplification of the old clause. As these alterations were adopted unanimously, and represent the views of the committee of depositors as well as of the directors on behalf of the shareholders, presumably they are the final determination.

So far as has appeared from any presentation of the figures of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank on this side of the world, there is nothing to confirm the statement of depositors that they will lose £750,000 while the shareholders will suffer no loss. The figures published show that £760,000 has been written off the assets, representing £310,000, and £450,000 of paid-up capital. The shares in the old company paid up to £20 have been reduced to £10 shares in the new company, and the holders of them have to subscribe £12 10s. per share, making £22 10s. per share paid amounting to £562,500. This will make the paid-up capital £1,012,500 and leave a further liability of £562,500. Whatever grounds there may be in the objection that by requiring depositors to convert all their money into debentures and perpetual inscribed stock deposit the bank is practically making patners of them, it cannot be said that the reports presented so far show a loss to the depositors.

Exception is taken by some shareholders to the provision in the amended scheme of reconstruction, which makes the existing holder of shares in the old company liable for the payment of any portion of the calls on the new shares in the event of anyone to whom he may transfer being unable to, pay. It is thought, that the directors are not likely to transfer shares to anyone who could not pay the call. While there is a value in them there is practically no risk, since anyone who could not pay would re-transfer his shares and liability to someone who could afford to do so. It is hardly to be supposed that within the two years in which the calls are payable the shares will become valueless, in which case only would the original holder be responsible for payment. Obviously, if liable after some of the calls were paid, he would stand in a better position than if he had to continue to hold and pay up the full amount of £3 per share.

Confirmation is received from London of the news that British depositors are very averse to being made compulsorily responsible preferential shareholders. So far, of course, they have only been made so in the case of two banks, the Australian Joint Stock having freed them from the obligation, by giving them two alternatives.

The supplies of gold in the banks of the city, notably in the local banks, have been supplemented by the payment by the liquidator of the Australian Joint Stock Bank of £150,000, in respect of the notes guaranteed by the Government. The payment was made by an order of the Judge of the Equity Court.

Particulars were last week published of the suspension of payment by the Colonial Bank of Australasia, a purely Victorian institution, with a paid-up capital of £406,250, and reserves amounting to £287,500. It is understood that the effect of the failure had been pretty well discounted in Melbourne. In Sydney to-day, some fears were expressed that this bank would be compelled to close.

The Bank of England rate, which had stood at 2½ per cent. from the 25th March was raised to 3 per cent. on May 4th. The exceptional movement of an export of gold to Australia has no doubt contributed to this advance, which is rather unusual at this time of the year. The bank figures show a reduction in the reserve of £1,140,000, the total amount being £15,010,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has fallen from 45·9 per cent. to 41·38 per cent. In the open market three months' bills have advanced to 2¾ per cent., or ¼ per cent. below the bank rate.

The effect of the advance in the discount rates was apparent in the decline in consols by ⅛ to 99. The dearer money market and the disturbed state of affairs in Australia have further depressed the quotations of colonial stocks. On the week Victorian 3½'s have declined ¼, though there has been a recovery of ⅛ since Tuesday. Queensland 4's have declined 1, and 3½'s have receded to 85¼. New Zealand 4's and 3½'s have each declined ¼, and Tasmanian 3½'s are down ½. New South Wales 3½'s, 1918, are ⅛ lower.

In financial circles on Tuesday business proceeded under normal conditions. Nothing of importance transpired until the evening, when our Melbourne correspondent telegraphed particulars of the stoppage of the Bank of Victoria. In the Southern colony the strain has been very severe, and even this strong local institution has been unable to stand. In some quarters fears were entertained that the day would bring trouble from the Southern city, which has been the chief source of the unfortunate events of the past month; and it was generally said that, even if it did come, its effect in Sydney would be inappreciable. The authorised capital of the Bank of Victoria is £2,000,000; subscribed capital, £1,200,000; paid-up capital, £600,000; reserved liability, £1,800,000; reserve fund, £250,000. The bank has no branch in Sydney.

During the recent scare in connection with the temporary closing of financial institutions in Ballarat, an old lady residing in the Ballan district drew the whole of her savings, amounting to £2,000, from a local bank and buried them in in the ground surrounding her domicile. On May 7th the panic having subsided, the old lady visited the garden with the view of again taking possession of her sovereigns, but was unable to find the place of concealment, as the whole of the enclosure had been recently dug up. Until a late hour a specially organised search party had failed to discover the lost treasure. The woman is almost demented.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

The wedding of the Duke of York to Princess May is expected to take place on the 6th July in the private chapel of St. James's Palace. The Royal party will drive in State from Buckingham Palace, where, after the ceremony, there will be a luncheon and a reception.

It is understood that Mr. Lewis Morris will, by desire, write an ode on the marriage.

The pearl necklace, which is to be presented to Princess May by "a thousand of her Majesty's subjects," is valued at £1000. It consists of forty pearls, graduated in size and brought from the Indian fisheries, the whole fastened with a handsome diamond clasp.

At a meeting of naval officers of all ranks held at Portsmouth, on May 16, under the presidency of Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, it was resolved that a presentation should be made from the navy to the Duke of York on the occasion of his marriage, and a committee was formed to realise the proposal. Other presentations are being organised in London and throughout the country. Mr. E. P. Mathers, of 23, Austinfriars, is the honorary secretary of a movement which has been started in the City to present a wedding gift to Princess May from South Africans resident in or visiting London.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have unanimously adopted the following address:—

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K. G., &c., &c., &c., President of the Royal Colonial Institute,—The members of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, both for themselves and on behalf of the Fellows, desire respectfully to offer to your Royal Highness their hearty and loyal congratulations on the betrothal of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, K. G., to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, an auspicious event, the announcement of which has evoked universal joy and satisfaction, not only within the limits of these Isles, but throughout the most distant parts of her Majesty's dominions. They earnestly pray that their Royal Highnesses may enjoy health and happiness and every earthly blessing, and that they may long be spared to the nation on whose affections the Royal Family possess so firm a hold. Given under the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute this ninth day of May, 1893.—Signed, William Keswick, Chairman of the Day, Councillor; Henry Barkly, and Frederick Young, Vice-Presidents; J. S. O'Halloran, Secretary.

The *Law Journal* says:—"The formal announcement of the consent of the Queen to the marriage has drawn attention to one of the very matters in which the law applicable to members of the Royal House—or, more accurately, to descendants of the body of George II. other than the issue of princesses married into foreign families—differs from that applicable to ordinary subjects. By the Royal Marriages Act, the marriage of any of such descendants without the previous consent of the Sovereign declared in Council and signified under the Great Seal is void, and all persons solemnising, assisting, or even being willingly present at the ceremony are subject to the penalties of a præmunire. The Act was passed at the express instance of George III., who was deeply incensed by the recent marriages of the Duke of Cumberland with Mrs. Horton, and of the Duke of Gloucester with Sir Edward Walpole's illegitimate daughter, Lady Waldegrave.

As originally proposed, the bill did not contain the section which permits the marriage to take place without the King's assent after twelve months' notice has been given to the Privy Council unless both Houses of Parliament have protested against it, provided that the Prince or Princess has attained the age of twenty-five. The bill was received with the utmost coldness by even the King's friends, while Fox abandoned office, as Horace Walpole tells us, to oppose it with greater freedom. As it stood, the Opposition urged, it would have enabled the ruling king, as long as he lived, to prevent his oldest son from having issue who could inherit the Crown and so possibly to prefer a younger to an elder child, and even as it stands, as a minority of the House of Lords pointed out, it affords no security that the succession will not be unfavourably affected by the improvident marriage of the most important member of the Royal House—the King himself.

"In spite, however, of its cold reception, the statute passed and, in one case at least—that of the marriage of the Duke of Sussex, the youngest son of George III., to Lady Augusta Murray—it has operated to defeat a claim to a peerage. Its preamble recites that the control of the marriages of the King's near relatives has always belonged to him, and in 1718 the judges had reported unanimously in favour of his claim to control them, but it does not seem that the King's assent was ever, at common law, essential to the validity of such marriages. A statute of Henry VIII. had indeed declared it to be hight reason to contract marriage with the King's children, or even with his reputed children, his sisters or aunts exparte paterna, or his brother's or sister's children, without his assent, but it was repealed in the reign of the King's son.

"Happily the family feuds and the scandals of the clandestine marriages or reputed marriages of the Georges and their sons are now only the curious memories of a different age. Royal families have become, before everything, careful of decorum, and the pride and care of caste among them is probably greater than ever it was, so that it is little likely that her Majesty's assent would be any less important or less readily obtained to any marriage in her family which is likely to be proposed if the statute which cost George III. so much trouble to procure were to be forthwith repealed."

The Government of India are understood to have addressed the Secretary of State some time ago on the subject of feeder lines to the main railway system, writes a contemporary, the idea being to encourage the construction of branches in order to sweep in traffic which would otherwise be lost. The principle is a sound one, for it is well-known that tracts of country simply traversed by a trunk line do not reap the full advantages of the railway owing to defective communication with the stations. Where good roads exist the country cart carries the local produce to the train, but this is, or should be, considerably more expensive, and the zemindar or cultivator often hesitates to employ his draught-bullocks for this kind of work, particularly where long distances have to be travelled. Feeder lines, cheaply built and running from village to village, tap the inland markets and rapidly develope local trade. They not only benefit the producer, but cause the traffic on the railways, of which they are extensions, to expand steadily year by year. To take the case of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur line: there can be no doubt that both these systems are now crippled because of the want of feeders. They have a certain amount of through traffic, but their earnings would be far greater if they had a score or so of short branches running into the districts which they are supposed to serve. The Government are believed to favour a policy of encouraging the construction of feeder lines by private enterprise, the extensions, when built, being worked by a State or the larger companies, so as to reduce establishment charges to a minimum. The charge of working is to be forty, fifty and sixty per cent. of the net earnings, as the case may be. But, at the outset, one difficulty has to be encountered. A feeder line may not pay for two or three years, though it may have a prosperous future before it. Who is to bear the loss during the period of its growth? If the whole deficit is to fall upon the private promoter he will not show any great anxiety to invest his money in such undertakings; but if the state will share the burden he will accept the bargain as a fair and equitable one. There are some feeder lines which would pay at once, but many others would not yield a dividend until the traffic upon them had been developed. And yet the latter may be just as much required as the former in the long run. The subject is one which is of extreme interest to capitalists anxious to invest money in new railways in India. The aim of the Government should of course be to enlist the co-operations of private enterprise, but unless its policy is reasonably liberal it may as well leave the capitalist out of reckoning. If the State will accept some share of the financial responsibility well and good: if it will not then it will have to make feeder lines for itself and bear the whole charge. In that case India will have to wait a long time before a network of extensions spreads from the great railway systems.

Miss Sen, the eldest daughter of Mr. P. C. Sen, stands at the head of all the girls who have this year passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. She has thereby become entitled to the Keshab Chandra Sen Prize, worth 160 rupees, and the Bethune College prize of 40 rupees. She will also get a Scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem from the Bengal Government. Miss Sen also stands first in the Calcutta University Examination in the Bengali language, beating all the boys. This result is very creditable, considering that Miss Sen began to learn Bengali only two years ago. Miss Sen, though appearing from the Bethune College in Calcutta, was for many year a pupil of the Rangoon Convent.

THE DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

After lasting ten weeks, the drought came to an end on May 17, when rain was experienced over the greater part of England and Ireland. In the south of Ireland the rainfall measured exceeded an inch, and the fall was large on the coast of Devon, but in other parts of the United Kingdom the amounts were small. The highest day temperatures varied considerably in different parts of the kingdom, and at some of the northern stations the thermometer scarcely reached 50 degrees, but in the south the air was close and damp. In London rain fell at frequent intervals throughout the day, and the thermometer in the shade registered 67 degrees during the afternoon.

A Hastings gentleman writes as follows to the "Daily News":—May I have space to call attention to an interesting but horrible feature of the drought? The rooks of a private park in this neighbourhood, deprived of worms and grubs, have been rifling the nests of smaller birds of their young to feed their own starving little ones. This strain upon nature is a pregnant comment upon the rarity of the weather."

The "City Press" has the following:—A curious indication of the long drought has been observed in the neighbourhood of Fleet Street, swarms of rats having invaded some of the lanes leading down to the Thames. The sewers are apparently dry, notwithstanding the liberal flushings which the streets receive in the early hours of the morning, and the rats are famished. They have been described by an old inhabitant of Fleet Street, who caught seventeen in one night, as like rabbits in a warren. This is a new form of plague, although not so troublesome as the mosquitoes which made life miserable in Fleet Street last year."

A few years ago Mr. G. T. Symons, F.R.S., compiled some reports on "Historic Droughts," which are interesting reading just now. Some copious references to them are to be found in the "Daily News," from which it appears that in 987-8-9, 992, 994, 1086, and in 1113-14 there were droughts in England such as we poor nineteenth century mortals can scarcely conceive of. In 1114 the Thames was positively and literally "burnt up" to such a degree that children waded over it from Middlesex to Surrey, while so late in the year as October the Medway was nearly dry! In 1135, 1236, 1241, 1252, great heat was also felt. "In looking through these records" (our contemporary remarks), "a tendency for exceptionally hot and dry seasons to come in groups is very observable. Thus, 1324-5-6 were all times of great heat and lack of rain. And so also were the summers of 1352-3-4. Again, the same thing is presented in 1473-4-5, and in 1539-40-41. In the latter year the river Trent is said to have diminished to a straggling brook, and the Thames was so low that the sea water even at ebb extended beyond London Bridge. In 1701-2-4-5-6 (passing over some instances in the previous century), and in 1714-17-18-19, and again in 1739-40, there were some extraordinry dry seasons. The present century is also not so barren in droughts as recent experience might have led some people to believe. To take an early and a comparatively recent instance, 1802-3-4 were exceptionally dry years; while the blazing, scorching summer of 1868 is still a happy (or unhappy) memory two thousands of persons. Here, by way of finally showing that 1893 has by no means yet shown itself a record-breaker, is the statement of Lady Rolle's Devonshire gardener in 1818—the hottest, driest, longest summer in the century until 1868—when corn sown in the preceding autumn was ripe and cut on June 29. The whole harvest was general by July 7, and all was cut and cleared by the 25th:—

The whole of the country was of the same colour, not a blade of geen grass was to be seen, not even a turnip or a cabage. Cattle perished for lack of food and water; immense numbers of large trees died; plantation in dry, brashy soils, and everything in many hedges for long distances died right out. Trees that lived lost their leaves; people had to go many miles for water, and pay dear for it. For all that we had afterwards one of the most plentiful, prosperous, and fruitful seasons which I ever yet saw, or remembered to have seen. Wheat was a wonderful crop, and so good in quality that the bread was splendid. Both it and wheat were soon reduced in price by two-thirds! Barley and Lent or spring sown crops were generally short, particularly late sown as it never had any rain from seed-time till harvest. The best barley was just equal in price with wheat, the only period I recollect it being so in my time. Hops were wonderful crop, and first-rate in quality. They came down to 1s. a pound; apples from 1s. to 3s. a bushel; and the best Orleans plums and other good varieties realised 2s. to 2s. 6d. a bushel, and plenty of common plums were sold at 4d. a quart, cherries a 4d. per pound. When the fine rain set in in September, the land was so sweetened and pulverised, hot as a furnace or hot-bed, smoking like a limekiln, that folk said it was too late for turnips. However, some cultivators did venture; the seed vegetated so quickly, the rows were green in six weeks, and there were produced some splendid turnips as large as a child's head. As to grass and other vegetation, in a few weeks they were so luxuriant and plentiful and of such splendid quality that all kinds of stock throve and fattened at such a rate as never was seen before.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, May 16.

12th Lancers.—Lieut H Granville Heneage to be Captain, vice T J Atherton, promoted.

Line Battalions.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment).—Sergeant-Major J Smith from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut W H Lowing, retired.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment.) Sergeant F. S. de Montalt Maude, from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) to be Second Lieutenant, vice E H I Warner, seconded.

Gloucestershire Regiment.—Lieut J O'D Ingram is seconded for service in the Ordnance Store Department.

Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut H A Robinson, to complete establishment is post-dated to Dec 12, 1892.

Northamptonshire Regiment.—Captain G W E Edwardes retires on retired pay; Lieut J Little to be Captain, vice C G W E Edwardes.

Manchester Regiment.—Second Lieut D A D M'Vean from the King's (Liverpool Regiment), to be second Lieutenant, vice R G J J Berry seconded.

Highland Light Infantry.—Captain G S C Swinton retires from the Service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform: Lieut H W H Ronaldson to be Adjutant, vice Captain S W Scrase-Dickins, who has resigned that appointment.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Concert's Own).—Major H P Burn retires on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Department.—Lieut J O'D Ingram the Gloucestershire Regiment, is temporarily attached for duty.

Army Pay Department.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain F A M Arnold is placed on half-pay on account of ill health.

Half-pay.—Major J R Povah, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Memoranda.—Major-Gen H F Davies to be Lieutenant-General, vice the Hon Sir J C Dormer, K C B, Commanding the Madras Army, deceased. The appointment of Lieut-Colonel J W F Buxton, from half-pay, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, in succession to Major H C O Plumer, the York and Lancaster Regiment, which appeared in the "Gazette" of May 2, 1893, bears date May 7, 1893, and not as therein stated. Lieut Colonel S J M Jopp, from half pay, is continued in his appointment as Instructor at the Royal Military College. Lieut Colonel M Fawkes, half pay, retires on retired pay.

Indian Staff Corps.—Major-General G J Pasley is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.—Surgeon-Captain T W. Richardson, Norwich Company, Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, to be Surgeon-Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—R H Harris, A D C, to Active as Commodore of Training Squadron (June 1); W H Henderson to Mersey, June 5; E J Jeffreys, to Hood, June 1.

Commanders—D L Dickson, to Inconstant (N) (May 15); T Y Great, to Anson (May 17).

Lieutenants—O C M Barry, to Volage (May 13); P J Stopford, to Active (May 14); D R E Brownrigg, to Pyiades (N), F W Barrett (N), to Bellerophon (May 15); H W Sharp and A R A Stock, to Tamar (May 15); A H Freeman, to Tamar (May 18); H B Anson, to Albacore, in command (May 10); P A J Lloyd, to Spartan (May 17).

Midshipmen—G E Perrean, A H C Cundy, E W Denison, M P Hopkinson, A D M Cherry, and B Curtis to Hawke (May 24).

Staff Commanders—P Hire, to Penel

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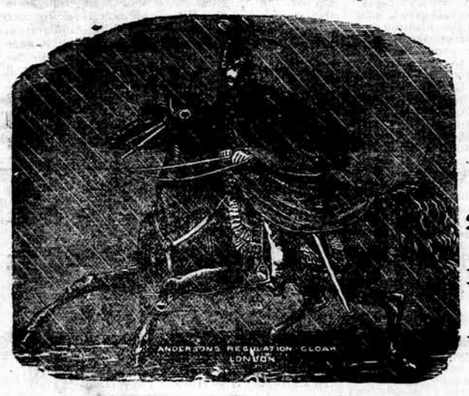

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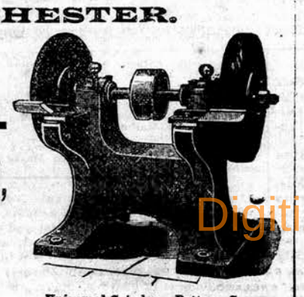

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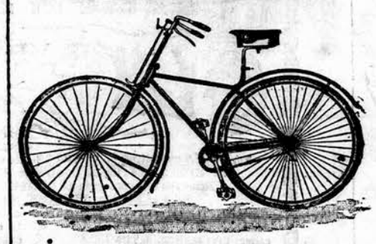

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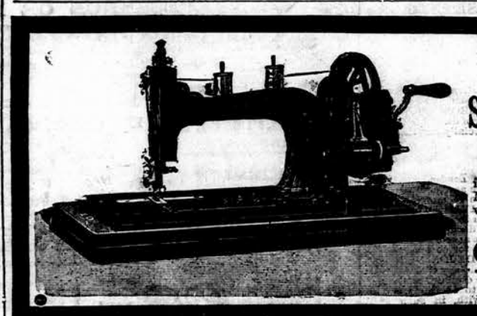
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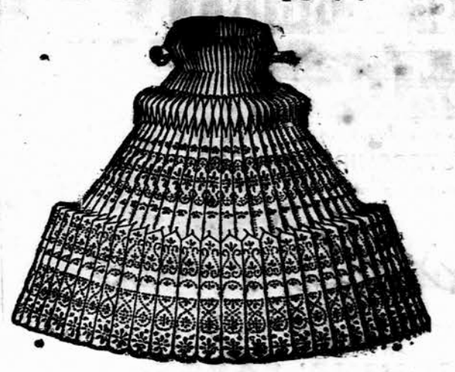
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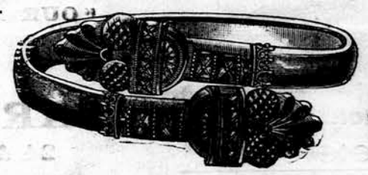
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HARLENE,
POSITIVELY FORCES
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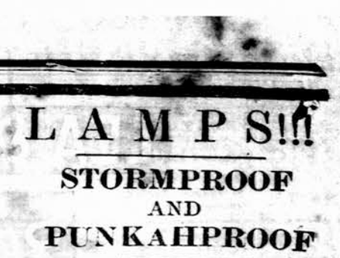

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